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SECOND EDITION

THE ELECTORAL COUNT.

Proceedings of the Tripartite Commission.

The Case of Florida Under Consideration.

ARGUMENTS BY THE OBJECTORS ON BOTH SIDES.

WASHINGTON, February 2.—The Electoral Commission met at 10:30 this morning. The Presiding Justice said the question was asked yesterday, "What is the case?" to which he had replied: "It consists of three certificates, with accompanying papers and objections to the same." He would now state that two objectors on each side would be allowed to speak on the opening of the case. Those representing objections number one (which was presented by Mr. Field) would speak first, and under the fourth rule would be allowed two hours to state the case and argue in support of the objection.

Mr. Field asked whether, after the objectors had spoken and the opening argument was made, any reply would be allowed.

Justice Clifford stated that the rule made no provision for a reply.

The Florida Case.

Mr. Field opened the argument as an objector in the case of Florida, and argued in favor of going behind the face of the returns, on the ground that if the law could not be done, the American people would be in the position of standing powerless in the face of a gigantic fraud.

Mr. Field reviewed that action of the Florida Returning Board and of Governor Stearns, and read from the evidence taken before the House Committee to show that the votes of precincts had been thrown out without a particle of evidence and upon a mere supposition or belief that intimidation had been practiced. The votes of Johnsville and Darbyville were cited as instances of this action. He argued that the paramount question before the Commission was whether in the face of such testimony as this it can be claimed that the face of the returns is to be considered as conclusive and binding. The usual form of stating the question. Can you go behind a certificate? is an erroneous form. The question should be reversed so as to read: "Can a certificate go behind the truth and conceal it?" There is no presumption that the vote of the State of Florida was not given for Tilden and Hendricks, the sole pretext for denying the fact being the certificate of Governor Stearns. They say the truth cannot be proved as against the certificate. This includes the proposition that the two Houses of Congress have no right, either separately or together, to consider or inquire into any act which Governor Stearns may certify to Congress. Suppose a Governor should become so debased as to corruptly and falsely certify to Congress that one set of electors had received a majority of the votes of the State. Is there no remedy? The Constitution nowhere declares that the certificate of the Governor shall be conclusive against all proof except to the election of President. The Constitution distinctly declared that it is the person having the highest number of votes who shall be declared elected, and it cannot be rightfully said that the certificate of the Governor of a State can override this provision of the Constitution.

The Wisconsin Case.

Mr. Field cited the case of Burton, of Wisconsin (4 Wis. reports), to show the propriety of proceeding by *quo warranto*. In that case the usurping Governor was ousted by the courts and the rightful Governor installed in his stead—a case parallel to that of the Governorship of Florida.

Mr. Field regretted that there was no similar provision of law bearing on the question of the Presidency, and paid a high tribute to the foresight and statesmanship of one member of the Commission (Senator Morton) for having discovered

A Latent Difficulty

in the question of a disputed Presidency, and labored earnestly for its settlement, Fraud vitiates all transactions. I will not argue that the judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction can be impeached collaterally for fraud. If it could be, it would be against public policy. It would be scandal to inquire into the bribery or corruption of a Judge while the Judge is sitting upon the bench, and therefore from motives of public policy it may be true that until the Judge be impeached or retired new cannot inquire into the corruption of his acts. I venture to say, however, that there is no document anywhere that you cannot impeach for fraud. Put it to the Court that the Judge independent of the question whether if a Judge were mistaken, and were to admit acting in the exercise of his judgment and from a desire to do justice, he had erroneously certified a thing to be true (which I have not), would you not impeach him? I submit that if you show that he corruptly acted, and that he was bribed or led astray by his hunger for office and thirst for gold (you can impeach his acts. Who is he whose acts we are asking to impeach? It is the then Governor of Florida, M. H. Stearns. Stearns is the man who sent a telegram asking: "On what grounds can we throw out votes?" and who received for an answer, "Fraud and intimidation," or something else. Stearns is the man who controlled those puppets of the Canvassing Board who were to decide the fate of the State to exercise the office of Governor for the next term. Is it a corrupt proposition of law that you cannot inquire whether that man had acted fraudulently? If it be true that certificates cannot be gone behind, then it is equally true whether there was an election or not. You have but to prove that on the 7th of November last there was no election whatever in the State of Florida, and that no man, even if he voted or cast a ballot, and certificate should come here signed "M. H. Stearns," could you say that that shows that those four men were elected at that election? To that complexion must it come at last. There is

No Middle Ground.

If you can inquire into the truth of the certificate you can inquire into every fact relative to it. The greatness of the question in respect to the dignity of the Presidential office and the enormous interests depending upon it are as nothing compared with the moral elements involved. The greater question is whether or not the American people stand powerless before a gigantic fraud. Here is this certificate (holding it aloft in his hand.) One feels almost reluctant to touch it. Hold it up to the light. It is black with crime. Pass it around, let everyone see it, and tell me whether or not that certificate gives a title to an office acquired by fraud that we can prove it. If fraud succeeds now, let us cover our faces with shame. Let us take down the Goddess of Liberty from the dome of our Capitol, which every morning faces the coming light. Let us clothe ourselves in sackcloth and sit in ashes forever.

Mr. Tucker's Argument.

Mr. Tucker followed Mr. Field. He took up the objections presented by Mr. Field yesterday and said: The whole question presented to this tribunal is a question presented to the two Houses of Congress, and which they have substituted this tribunal in their stead to decide. It is simply this: Is there any power in the Constitution under which we live by which a fraud can be prevented on the Presidency? He alluded to the *quo warranto* of the State of Florida ex. rel. Wilkinson, Coll and others, to the decision of the Supreme Court in that State. The decision of the Court he argued to be sustained by authorities citing among other authorities high on extraordinary remedies section 760. The returning Board he regarded as merely one step in authority by which the promulgations of elections were made. The final determinant authority (if he were allowed to make a word for the occasion) was provided by the State of Florida was the Supreme Court. Therefore, unless the primary determinant authority, viz., the board, is conclusive, not only in its action, but also as to the extent of its power, then we must regard the proceedings in Florida upon the action of those electors as a part of that determinant power which the State has provided against fraud and illegality in the exercise of elective functions.

At the conclusion of Mr. Tucker's argument the Commission took a recess till 3 o'clock.

Mr. Kasson's Argument.

After the recess Mr. Kasson addressed the Commission. He said: When the case is before us: First, a certificate comes to Congress, as required by the Constitution and laws of the United States, in conformity to the statutes of the State of Florida, certifying the electoral vote of one of those States, which my honorable friend who last spoke (Tucker) was pleased to call "sovereign States" of this Union. That certificate is first opened and read. There is a second certificate, opened in the joint meeting of the two Houses of Congress, in which the persons signing the same precede their certificate by a certificate signed by an officer not recognized by the laws of the United States nor by the statutes of Florida as a certifying officer, being the Attorney General of the State of Florida. He certifies that

[illegible] notified the Governor of [illegible] election, that is certificate number 2—a certificate of uncertifying persons in view of the law, State and national, that certificate was presented and opened. There is a third certificate, still more extraordinary, still more wanting in the elements of verification, also demanding consideration. It is entirely *ex post facto*. It is certified by an officer not in existence until the functions of the office had been exhausted—a certificate which recites proceedings in tribunals subordinate and superior to the Judiciary of the State, a certificate which a canvassing board might under some circumstances report to the State officers, but which has never been sent to the Congress of the United States or to the President of the remote during the hundred years in which we have been a Republic. The proceedings the Court recited in it occurred subsequent to that time which by the Constitution and laws of the United States is the time fixed for the performance of judicial functions. These two certificates are

Wanting in all the Elements of Constitutional and Legal Validity

which should give them place before this commission in the condition in which the laws of the country now are, or in which the laws of the State were on the sixth day of December, when those functions were exercised. Furthermore, if certificate No. 1 is the constitutional and legal expression of the vote of the State of Florida, of course that question being settled in favor of certificate No. 1, it obviates all necessity for considering certificate No. 2 and No. 3, and I ought, perhaps, to say to the honorable Commission that it is fortunate that they did not grant the request of the objectors to adjourn until to-morrow. The next mail might have brought to you certificate No. 4, reciting new proceedings and new action before the Courts, and no end would be found to papers that might be presented in party or personal interest as establishing a retroactive right to exercising a function in the State of Florida. The objections to the first certificate are substantially one, namely, "There was a fraudulent return," that it was fraudulently issued, not by reason of anything which appears in the action of the certification or presenting of the certificates, but because of the action of other people.

Mr. Kasson here referred to frauds in Jackson, where, he said, the Republican vote was rejected, and spoke of the case where a railroad train of passengers got off and voted the Democratic ticket, and said: I do not believe that this Commission, by the Constitution or law, was ever intended or has power to go to the extent that would be required to prove these mutual allegations on both sides to the bottom.

Mr. Kasson argued at great length against the power of the Commission to go behind the returns, and said: Are you to revise the proceedings of all State elections and State tribunals appointed under state laws, or are you to accept what is properly certified and presented to you? If it be otherwise, let the Constitution be amended, and let it be declared by this tribunal to be amended so that it shall read: "Each State shall appoint in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct a number of electors, subject to revision by the Congress of the United States, which shall have power to determine whether such electors have performed their functions to the satisfaction of said Congress." We are brought inevitably to an amendment to the Constitution which sought to preserve absolutely the rights of the States, which required every ballot in the Presidential election to be cast on the same day, that they might be freed from centralized influence. Every member of the Commission knows the history of the adoption of this clause, and yet we are brought, I say, perpetually, to the question: Shall we now go and complete the absorption of the absolute independent right of the States to appoint the electors in their own way, and say that it is subject to the two Houses of Congress, whether they have done or shall do what is necessary? The gentlemen ask are we then to take the certificate of the Governor against the truth? Is there reason, on the other hand, why it should not be asked, are we to take the certificates of fifteen gentlemen against the truth?

No Juggery.

Mr. Kasson continued: Mr. Field proposed in his argument to show the juggery by which the Hayes electors got their certificates. May I ask this tribunal if there is a *prima facie* presumption for or against fraud, whether it exists against those officers elected before fraud could have been contemplated, against a board that acted at the time required by the State law, against a board that acted at the time required by Congressional law, against a board that acted in ignorance of the result of the other States, or does that presumption of fraud exist against men who knew the importance of a change of result in Florida, against men who acted with a knowledge of the necessity of the action they took to accomplish their result, against men who organized as a new tribunal, and enacted a new law to accomplish that result. If there be fraud, if there be a conspiracy, as alleged, where does the presumption of law under those circumstances place it? Inevitably it places it where the motive of the act, the knowledge requisite to give effect and purpose to be accomplished were all before the eyes of the persons participant in it. Fraud cannot be so presumed against parties that act in conformity with law and in the discharge of duty at the time required by law, and in the manner required by law, as it can be presumed against those who do it outside of the provisions of the law, and with a full knowledge of the effect which would be produced by it. If you have a right to say that another set of vote must be counted in Florida, you have a right to say that another set of votes must be counted in New York. If you take jurisdiction to determine the mere votes which constitute one of the alleged majorities in Florida, and upset the Electoral College that might exist there, you might go to my State and assert that the 80,000 majority there should be upset.

Mr. McCrary followed, reviewing the *quo warranto* case already referred to, and reciting many authorities in connection therewith.

The Presiding Justice inquired whether the counsel proposed to offer evidence before proceeding to argument, fail?

It was replied on behalf of Mr. O'Conor that he expected to offer evidence.

Justice Miller suggested that counsel might make a brief synopsis or statement of what they proposed to offer, instead of offering it in detail.

The Presiding Justice asked Mr. Evarts if he intended on his side to offer any evidence.

Mr. Evarts said he had no evidence to offer, unless there should be a determination to admit evidence against his side, which he should then need to meet.

The Presiding Justice—If the Commission decide to receive evidence, you would require to meet that evidence.

Mr. Evarts—Yes, sir, especially relating to this particular matter of Humphrey, and whenever it is intended to show that Humphrey held an office, we shall perhaps desire to give evidence that he did not hold that office at the time referred to, and was supposed if there is to be an inquiry which adduces evidence, that evidence is to be proved according to the rules which make its production evidence—the system of common law.

Commissioner Thurman suggested that there must be a great many facts as to which counsel on both sides could agree, for as to which of the proof of them is admissable in this proceeding, but as to the existence of the facts. If counsel would agree as far as they could in respect to facts of which there could be no possible doubt, leaving the question of their admissability as a matter of decision of the tribunal, it would very much tend to save time.

Adjourned.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, February 2, 1877.

SENATE.

The recess having been ordered yesterday till 10 to-day, at that hour half a dozen Senators only were in the chamber, and the recess was continued till noon.

Bills Passed.

The session being resumed during the morning hour, a bill was passed providing for the punishment of persons making or having in their possession dies, moulds, &c., for manufacturing counterfeit coin.

A bill was also passed relating to public accounts.

At the expiration of the morning hour the unfinished business, the bill to amend the Pacific Railroad acts, was taken up, and Mr. Booth, on account of the absence of Mr. Thurman, who has charge of the bill, with the Electoral Commission. The understanding is that the bill shall retain its place as unfinished business.

Several bills on the calendar were then called up and passed.

A War Claim.

Mr. CAMERON (Wis.) called up the Senate bill for the relief of the Union National Bank of Louisiana, successor to the Union Bank of Louisiana. It authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to the Union Bank of Louisiana the sum on deposit in the Union Bank of Louisiana belonging to the Union Bank of Tennessee, and seized by order of General Banks in 1863.

Mr. SHERMAN moved that the bill be indefinitely postponed. Rejected—yeas 20, nays 24. The bill was finally recommitted to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. INGALLS introduced a bill to enable Indians to become citizens of the United States. Referred.

The Senate then took a recess till 10 A. M. to-morrow.

HOUSE.

The recess till ten to-day was extended to 11:40, owing to very few members being in the House at the appointed time.

Amending the Rules.

Upon reassembling Mr. WILSON, from the Committee on Rules, reported a bill amendatory of the act providing for the counting of the electoral votes. It provides that when either House is engaged in legislative business it can order an adjournment until ten the following day. He explained that unless such bill was passed great confusion would ensue.

After discussion the bill was recommitted to the Committee on Rules.

Mr. LORD offered a resolution to prevent any person being admitted to the south wing of the Capitol. Referred.

Bank Taxes.

Mr. WOOD introduced a bill repealing all taxes on bank capital. Referred.

Legislative Appropriation.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Legislative appropriation bill. The bill appropriates $14,286,185 50. The reading of the bill being dispensed with, the committee considered it by sections.

Mr. FOSTER moved to amend by striking out of the first section the paragraph fixing the compensation of Senators at $4,500. That question had been settled last year in the conference committee, and the House should stand up manfully for what it knew would be the action of the two Houses.

The amendment was agreed to—153 to 31.

Mr. HOLMAN gave notice that he would call for a separate vote in the House to see if it would confirm the extraordinary vote of the committee—extraordinary because the House at almost unanimity less than a year ago decided that $4,500 was reasonable and sufficient compensation. It was an unseemly thing for the Representatives of the people to insist on high salaries for themselves and to reduce the compensation of small salaried officers of the Government.

Mr. WADDELL said the services of the members of Congress were worth $5,000 or they were not worth anything. If the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations could reduce the salary of members to $4,500, he would then try to reduce it to $4,000, and so on until the House and the people fell into it, and part of the country could not come to Congress.

Mr. HOLMAN replied that the economy so derided had reduced the expenses of the Government thirty-five millions dollars.

Mr. KELLEY charged that this Congress was the most expensive the country had ever had. It refused to make the necessary appropriations for public buildings, and was paying large rents for officers in different cities.

Mr. CASE said that what the people wanted was economy in every form, was that the [illegible] of retrenchment. The [illegible] respect that sort of economy. He thought that five thousand dollars salary for members of Congress was little enough.

Finally the discussion closed, and subsequently, on Mr. Foster's motion, a like amendment was made in the item for salaries of members of the House.

The committee rose and the House took a recess till 10 A. M. to-morrow.

Littlefield Again on the Stand.

WASHINGTON, February 3.—Littlefield testified before the Senate Committee to-day that the return, the figures of which were altered by himself, came into the hands of the Morrison Committee through his uncle, Mr. Spearing, who was a Republican, but a Nicholls man. He gave the return to Spearing without receiving compensation. He told his uncle of the return in the presence of one Gifford, a bank examiner, and Gifford said if he would go to Washington the Secretary of the National party would give him $100,000 for it. [These fellows deal in big figures.—ED.] Littlefield declined to go, as he wanted to get out of the difficulty as quietly as possible. He (Littlefield) was only provoked to tell about the return to Morrison's committee, after Mr. Hurlbut had tried to prove he (witness) had stolen it.

THE LOUISIANA VOTE.

Maddox's Game to Secure the State for the Democrats.

A Member of the Returning Board Offered $200,000.

WASHINGTON, February 2, 1877.

Maddox continued his testimony to-day under the examination of Representative Burchard. While in New Orleans he spoke to several Democrats in a general way; had interviews with Judge Walker, who proposed introducing him to Baldwin & Co. about the Louisiana vote. Col. Zacharie was the person alluded to in the telegram signed Joseph Hancock, dated New Orleans, December 1st, and addressed to Col. Pickett, as follows: "Telegraph party. To trust the person you wrote about may be to your interest."

Witness was desirous of producing letters from Gov. Wells to Senator West and from Gov. Wells to Maddox, but wanted time. They were in the hands of prominent Republicans; he required no money for their production, and would take none.

Question—Did you not agree to take a share of the one million dollars proposed to be raised by you and Col. Pickett to affect the Louisiana returns, and now you say you would not take any money for producing the letters? Answer—I thought it not immoral to buy a right.

Witness was allowed till to-morrow to produce the letters.

Question by Mr. Seelye—Did you not enter into a double game to turn over the State of Louisiana to either the Democratic or Republican party, whichever should furnish a million dollars? Answer—When I went to New Orleans it was with the view of examining the canvass for myself. After my interview with Governor Wells I was satisfied his proposition to his Northern friends could not be met. I did not wish it to be met, but I wished that after the proposition should be carried out—I acted on broad moral grounds—it was better for the people to buy their rights than lose them. It was part of my game to appear to encourage Gov. Wells.

Witness delivered a letter to President Grant from Gov. Wells, intended for submission to the Cabinet. Gov. Wells wanted protection in the discharge of his duties, and the President said he should receive it, remarking he wanted a fair count and an honest declaration of the vote. Witness said he had not been convicted of an infamous crime in Baltimore. He was arrested for negotiating stock supposed to be forged, but it was ascertained to be genuine.

Gen. Anderson's Testimony.

Gen. Anderson, of the Returning Board, testified to the sessions of the board being public, and attended by visiting members of the Republican and Democratic parties. Witness knew Maddox twenty-five years, but not intimately.

Question by Mr. Lawrence—Did you have any conversation with him during the time the Returning Board were engaged in their labors last fall? Answer—None whatever. The only conversation I ever had with him was to say "Good morning" and shake hands with him. I never had two minutes talk with him. I did not hear in New Orleans of any proposition from Gov. Wells to sell out the State, or anything connected with such thing.

Q.—Did you meet with Maddox in Gov. Wells' room? A.—I did not meet him in Gov. Wells' room, my own room or any other room.

Q.—Did Maddox say anything about the use of money to affect the result of the election? A.—Nothing about money or the result of the election.

Q.—Did Gov. Wells give you any intimation of any conversation he had with Maddox? A.—None whatever.

Q.—Did you know of any negotiation, arrangement or proposition with which Maddox was connected? A.—I do not.

Q.—Did you ever hear of any proposition from Wells that there be raised two hundred thousand dollars for him and two hundred thousand for you? A.—I never heard of it till mentioned here.

Q.—Is it true he also wanted smaller sums for the negroes? A.—I never heard of it.

Q.—Is it a fact that negroes are on the board? A.—There are two said to be colored persons—Kenner and Casanave.

Democratic Attempt at Bribery.

Q.—Was there any proposition made by any one in relation to the use of money to affect the declaration of the result? A.—Yes, Dr. W. A. Robeson, a Democratic State Senator, came to my room at 11 at night on the 24th or 25th of November and said to me there was an opportunity to make a good thing, and that I would get two hundred thousand dollars if I would insure the State for the Democrats. I replied that that was a subject I did not wish to entertain. He said he would think over it. I replied it would be useless for me to do so, and before he left the room he exacted a promise of me to meet him at the St. Charles Hotel at 6 the next evening. I promised to meet him to get rid of him, but I did not meet him. He came to the board and called me out, inquiring why I did not meet him. I said I had forgotten, when he replied it was too important for me to forget. I said to him "I do not want you to converse any further with me on the subject. If you wish to retain any friendship, you will never again mention it."

Q.—Is Dr. Robeson still your friend? A.—I do not regard him as my enemy. I do not think I have seen him since.

Q.—Do you not think that a man who would offer you a bribe was a bad man? A.—I think it was very improper in him.

Q.—But do you not think it was very dishonest? A.—I do.

Q.—Did you turn Dr. Robeson out of your room? A.—I got rid of him by promising to meet him at the St. Charles Hotel, but did not go there.

Q.—Did you express your detestation of the offer? A.—I told him I did not approve it, and not to mention it to me again.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

OREGON INVESTIGATION.

Democratic Telegrams After the Election.

WASHINGTON, February 2.—In the Oregon electoral inquiry to-day the following telegrams were introduced:

OMAHA, NEB., November 25.

L. A. Grover, Salem, Oregon:

A man left Omaha to see you. Will arrive on Monday. Delay action.

(Signed) GEO. L. MILLER.

December 6.

To Col. W. T. Pelton, New York:

Glory to God. Hold on to our one electoral vote in Oregon. I have 100,000 men to back it up.

(Signed) CORSE.

WASHINGTON, December 8.

Judge Strong, Salem, Oregon:

Tilden has 185, including one from Oregon.

(Signed) A. S. HEWITT.

SALEM, OREGON, December 6.

Peter Donahoe, New York:

I appreciate the sentiments expressed. Thanks for congratulations.

(Signed) L. A. GROVER.

OMAHA, NEB., December —.

Col. W. T. Pelton, 15 Grammercy Park, N. Y.:

Ignorant of the whole business. Partner. Powerful motives to fidelity on the Gould order. Can it not be done through A. Kountze, 12 Wall street, or myself, or both? Kountzes, a Tildenish Republican, reliable beyond doubt. Last regret, protest everybody, and use Davis. Answer.

(Signed) GEO. L. MILLER.

There were no marks on the dispatch signed Corse to indicate the place from which it was sent.

The Mississippi River Open at St. Louis.

February 2.—After peing ice-six days, the river finally between 10 and 11 this morn-has been passing the city, -antities ever since -ramming, and to-mor-

al [illegible]
break up an[illegible]
meantime there is
the eastern side for [illegible]
There are great congratula-
steamboat men as well as all ci-
citizens that the long hoped for event—the breaking up of the ice—has come and gone with scarcely a single dollar's worth of damage to river craft or property along shore in this vicinity. The ice now coming down looks as though it came from the Missouri river, and it is thought that stream is open for many miles.

Prosecuting the Officers of the "Security."

NEW YORK, February 2.—The grand jury has indicted Theodore R. Wetmore, Vice President of Security Life Insurance Co., for embezzlement and grand larceny, Robt. L. Case, President, Robert L. Case, Jr., Actuary, and Isaac H. Allen, Secretary, for perjury. Allen speaks in harsh terms of his late associate officers, and says he has lost a considerable sum himself by undue confidence in them. The parties gave bail in the sum of $20,000.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Legislative Proceedings.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, February 2, 1877.

SENATE.

The Senate met at 10 o'clock.

Bills Reported.

An act preventing the abuse and oppression of live stock while in transit was reported from the committee with amendments.

The act regulating the term of office of members of borough Councils was reported favorably.

Passed First Reading.

Several bills passed first reading, among which were the acts for the relief of B. F. Kennedy, for the relief of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, and relating to commitments by courts to county workhouses.

Appointments.

The appointments of S. Newton, of Pittsburgh, Judge of Crawford county, and E. G. Krehan, interpreter of the Pittsburgh courts, were announced, and laid over under the rule.

The Senate adjourned till Tuesday evening.

HOUSE.

The House met at 10 o'clock.

Bills Reported Favorably.

A number of bills were reported favorably from the committees.

An act repealing the Jefferson township (Washington county) road law.

To amend and consolidate the various acts relating to the assessment and collection of licenses within the several counties, and providing for the payment of the same into the State Treasury.

Providing for the revision and codification of the school laws.

To equalize the taxation on companies and corporations.

A supplement to the act for the punishment of cruelty to animals.

To amend the act to define and suppress vagrancy.

Resolutions providing for afternoon sessions and limiting all speeches to ten minutes were offered and defeated.

Verona Borough.

On motion of Mr. LONG, the Verona borough bond bill was recommitted to the Committee on Appropriations, thus affording both sides an opportunity for a hearing before the committee.

Bills Introduced.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. LONG, authorizing an examination and adjustment of the account of J. Murray Moorhead.

By Mr. BILLINGSLEY, fixing the standard weight of a bushel of bituminous coal.

By Mr. WEAVER, appropriating the sum of $25,000 to the Pittsburgh Homeopathic Hospital.

Final Adjournment.

The resolution to adjourn on Thursday, March 15th, and reassemble on the first Tuesday of January, 1878—undetermined legislation of this session to be resumed—was adopted.

The General Tax bill passed a first reading.

Adjourned till Monday evening. K.

A Sensation.

The sub-committee in charge of Representative Sherwood's resolution asking information from the heads of State departments touching the number of clerks employed, their duties, etc., claims to have discovered some startling frauds in the annual report of the Auditor General for 1876, among which are payments of moneys to clerks already salaried, for duties which are not authorized and for which there exist no appropriations; also allowances made to contractors for repairs to the Capitol building that are purely mythical. The disclosures thus far are said to concern frauds amounting to sixty thousand dollars or more, and to involve officials of high standing. Mr. Yeakle, of Philadelphia, is chairman of the committee, and says that he and his colleagues mean business in this investigation.

IMMEDIATE RESUMPTION.

The President and Finances—He Thinks We Can Resume Without Delay.

WASHINGTON, February 3.—The President permits the following statement to be made as to his views and intentions upon the financial question:

First—The President believes we can commence specie payments now. He desires to put himself on record as maintaining that opinion before he goes out of office. He is confident that the currency can be brought to a specie basis within a month.

Second—He does not believe there will be much demand for gold under this proposition, because the people at once perceive could get a Government gold bond for it, paying five per cent. interest.

Third—He urges an issue of not more than $100,000,000 of such bonds to fund greenbacks, the bonds to be valid as bank reserves on deposits and security for circulation.

Fourth—He has figures now to show an increasing trade balance in our favor, including specie. He expresses the conviction that gold will soon be at a point not above 2 per cent. premium, and that it will speedily emerge from its hiding places.

Fifth—The President instances the fact that the imports of specie for the six months ending January 1, were nearly $7,000,000 more than the exports.

WASHINGTON, February 2.—The feature of the Cabinet session to-day was the submission by the President of his contemplated message to Congress on specie resumption at an earlier date than fixed by law. It is expected the message will be sent to Congress in a day or two. After the adjournment of the Cabinet council Attorney General Taft and Secretary Fish were in close consultation with the President.

Should the President, as anticipated, transmit a message to Congress on finances, and recommend an earlier day for the resumption of specie payments than that now provided by law, it is believed among such members of Congress as have financial matters in charge that no alteration whatever as to the time will be made, either from an indisposition to disturb the law or for the want of time to act on a measure of so much importance.

ELECTORS' CERTIFICATES.

A Discovery in the Revised Statutes—The Governor's Certificate Necessary.

WASHINGTON, February 2.—An important discovery has been made in regard to the legal requirements of the certificate authenticating the returns of Presidential electors. The act of 1792 reads: "The Executive authority of each State shall cause three lists of the names of the electors of such State to be made and certified and to be delivered to the electors on or before the said first Wednesday in December, and the said electors shall annex one of the said lists to each of the said lists of their votes." In the Revised Statutes the language of the first clause is changed so as to read "the Executive," instead of "the Executive authority." The Executive is the Governor and nobody else, but the Executive authority may be the Secretary of State or any other officer empowered by State law to canvass the vote. Thus under the form of a codification of the statute its meaning has been materially altered, and the importance given to the certificate of a Governor, as in the Oregon case, never intended by the original act.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

DETROIT, February 3.—The ice in the straits of Mackinaw is thawing, and teams cannot cross now with safety.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 3.—Secretary of State Chadwick was to-day inaugurated Governor of Oregon, vice Grover, resigned.

NEW YORK, February 3.—Armed resistance to Diaz, in Mexico, is considered for the present at an end, but the general opinion is that the government will not [illegible] dox has [illegible] out of Presi- terday, as ten- of Vir- regular

LOUISVILLE, Febru- D. H. Murray as its is published to the ef received a letter f he (Hayes) said "if vindicate Bristow." Federal service duri has chiefly been Se conventions.

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FOREIGN NEWS.

TURKEY.

Reforms in the Provinces.

CONSTANTINOPLE, February 2.—The Porte has sent a dispatch to its representatives abroad, giving notice of the appointment of three Christians to Governorships of Provinces, and declaring that the application of reforms is proceeding unremittingly.

The Porte's Answer to Montenegro.

LONDON, February 3.—A dispatch from Constantinople says the Porte, answering Prince Niktas' inquiry as to what conditions it will accord as a basis for negotiations, has stated that it is willing to negotiate on the basis of the *status quo ante bellum*, with a ratification of the frontier.

Resignation of the Roumanian Ministry.

A telegram from Bucharest announces that all the Roumanian Ministers except Premier M. Bratiano tendered their resignations, in consequence probably of the movement in the Chambers in favor of the retrenchment of military expenditures.

A dispatch from Berlin says the goods traffic has been resumed on all the Russian railways.

CONSTANTINOPLE, February 2.—A Stamboul newspaper asserts that the Prince of Montenegro telegraphed that it is impossible to entertain direct negotiations for peace, as his subjects would dethrone him if he did.

Bosnian Refugees.

LONDON, February 3.—A dispatch from Vienna says Midhat Pasha has expressed the intention of making an arrangement with Austria for the return of the Bosnian refugees in Austria, who still number 80,000 and are in deep distress.

No success in the negotiations between Montenegro and Turkey is anticipated in Vienna, as Austria would oppose the annexation of Suttorina by Montenegro.

A special from Rutschuk says the last levy of Turkey is now being called out. The military authorities at Shumla have decided to call out the Caucassians at the last moment. The latter will form a force of 25,000 to be stationed between Shumla and Varna.

The *Times*, in a leader, gives credit to the report that the Russian note to the powers has been despatched.

FRANCE.

Excitement in Parliamentary Circles.

LONDON, February 3.—A dispatch from Paris says the severe sentence passed on the *Droits Ds L'Home* is creating excitement in Parliamentary circles. A meeting of the Left was held to-day, at which the Gambettists were especially prominent. It is expected that the Left will interpelate the Government on the subject. The Left consider that the law which admits such severities should be modified.

FOREIGN NOTES.

THE Roumanian Chambers has reduced the budget of the War Office to $2,800,000.

THE impression prevails in Constantinople that an understanding will be reached with Servia on the *anti bellum* basis, and with Montenegro upon slight territorial concessions.

ALL SALES of cattle, sheep or goods are prohibited in London, except when specially licensed by the Privy Council or when the animals for sale have been on the premises of the vender and have been free from disease for a month previous to sale. Animals sold must be killed within ten days after sale.

THE President of the Council of Greece has intimated that owing to the failure of the conference and a probable continuation of misrule, the Greek Government cannot longer undertake to restrain the Greek population in Turkey from seeking to obtain their rights by their own efforts.

AMONG THE CHURCHES.

Brief Notes of Matters Personal and Otherwise.

PLEASURE must give way to piety, now that Lent approaches.

THE work of Moody and Sankey in Boston has opened up well.

BISHOP TUTGO has issued the usual notices concerning the observance of Lent.

IN the United States over $300,000,000 worth of church property is exempt from taxation.

REV. T. A. SCHOUL will preach in the Central R. P. church of Allegheny to-morrow evening.

MISS SARAH SMILEY has just closed a series of very successful Gospel meetings at St. Albans, Vt.

THE Rev. H. C. Foulke, of Cumberland, Ohio, has been visiting friends in this city for the last two weeks.

A "SERVICE OF SONG" for young men will be held this evening at 7:45 o'clock at the Y. M. C. A., rooms.

REV. W. PITT TURNER, pastor of the Fifth avenue M. E. church, will occupy his pulpit to-morrow morning.

THE Rev. Dr. R. W. Pearson has just been unanimously elected Vice President of Monongahela College Board.

A SPIRIT of "revival" is prevailing in all the churches just now, judging from the reports in our religious exchanges.

THE Rev. J. M. Foster will preach to-morrow in the R. P. church corner of Sandusky and North Diamond streets, Allegheny.

SERVICES to-morrow morning and evening in the Second Presbyterian church (late Dr. Howard's). Rev. J. G. Brown will officiate.

TO-MORROW morning Rev. Dr. Felton will preach in Christ M. E. church. Mr. Murphy will be present and make a few remarks.

THE Sunday School Teachers' noon meeting at the Y. M. C. A., rooms will be led to-day by T. J. Gillespie, Esq. Subject: "Elijah and Ahab."

THE religious revival meetings in the Sunnyside Baptist church (Rev. J. Phillips') are still in progress. Last Sabbath eighteen united with the church.

REV. JOSEPH ANDERSON, of Waynesburg, Ohio, will preach in the Seventh Presbyterian church, Pittsburgh, to-morrow (Sabbath) morning and evening.

THE American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions since its organization in 1810 has expended $16,000,000, and sent to the foreign work 1,140 missionaries.

REV. J. FRANK THOMPSON, of Churchville, N. Y., will preach at the Universalist church, corner of Grant street and Third avenue, to-morrow morning and evening.

REV. SAMUEL H. KELLOGG, who has been called to the pastorate of the Third Presbyterian church, will preach to-morrow morning. Dr. Strong will preach in the evening.

REV. A. TEMPLETON, pastor of the First Cumberland Presbyterian church, having returned from a great revival in Waynesburg, will occupy his own pulpit to-morrow afternoon and night.

THE sympathy of many friends will go out to Rev. M. L. Weekly, of Wood's Run M. E. church, who has just been called to part—for this life—with his late estimable consort, who died last Tuesday.

REV. THOMAS H. CHAPMAN will preach in the Thirty-seventh street Baptist Church to-morrow morning, on "Close Communion," and in the evening will deliver a discourse to the signers of Murphy's pledge.

REV. JOHN S. SANDS, pastor of the Eighth U. P. church, will lecture to-morrow afternoon at four o'clock at the Y. M. C. A. rooms, No. 33 Fifth avenue. Subject: "Training and care of young Converts."

In the theological seminaries of the Presbyterian Church there were last year 467 students. Of this number 230 were educated in the colleges of the denomination, the majority having attended the schools of other Churches.

AN exchange says it was once remarked by a gentleman that there was a prospect of revival in a certain church, and on being asked for his reasons, he answered: "Why, because people are beginning to pray for what they want."

THE Rev. Prof. J. R. W. Sloan, D. D., will preach to-morrow morning in the First Reformed Presbyterian church, corner of Liberty street and Oak alley, and the Rev. Prof. J. Reid, D. D., will preach in the same place at 2:30 P. M.

THE ninth anniversary meeting of the Women's Christian Association of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, will be held at Christ M. E. church, Penn avenue, to-morrow evening at 7½ o'clock. An address will be delivered by Rev. John Gillespie, and the annual reports of the Secretary and Treasurer will be presented.

THE next regular meeting of the Evangelical Ministerial Association of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and vicinity, will be held in the lecture room of the First Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh, on Monday. The question to be discussed is, "How Shall we Save Lost Women?" The debate will be opened by Rev. R. W. Pearson D. D.

REV. T. H. COLHOUER, pastor of the First Methodist Protestant church, Allegheny city, will preach to-morrow morning, after which the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered. In the evening a Gospel temperance meeting will be held, commencing at 7 o'clock, and addressed by Rev. Dr. Williams, Messrs. Rine, Long and others.

THE Rev. R. W. Pearson, D. D., will deliver the fourth lecture on "Baptist Worthies" to-morrow morning in Fourth avenue Baptist church. Subject: "Gen. Sir Henry Havelock; or Piety under Perilous Circumstances." In the evening a discourse on "The Preacher's Panic, Cause and Cure." Communion in the morning, and Believer's Baptism at evening service.

HE is a member in good standing—this Brother Dolorous. Yes, that is the trouble—he stands so still and is so steadfast, in the faith, that he never gets an advanced idea or a new joy. He never opens his mouth but to express doubts and fears. His prophesies that the new converts will not hold out, and his very prophecy he helps to fulfill by his frowns and his indifference.—*Methodist Recorder.*

REV. E. M. WOOD, of the Pittsburgh Conference, has been selected as assistant editor of the New Cyclopedia of Methodism that will be issued next fall by a house in Philadelphia. Bishop Simpson is editor in chief. He has gone to Philadelphia, but will return once or twice a month to fill his pulpit in the Tarentum M. E. church. He leaves his church in the midst of a revival and his necessary absence is greatly regretted by his parishioners.

AT THE first annual meeting

DAILY GAZETTE

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KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Official Paper of Allegheny County.

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1877.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 49.

BONDS at FRANKFORT, new 5's, 103¾.

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 105¼.

WE are under obligations to Hon. HENRY M. LONG for several copies of bills now pending before the Legislature.

THE act to amend and consolidate the various acts relating to the assessment and collection of licenses in the several counties, and for the payment of the same into the State Treasury, fully specifies the rates to be paid for licenses, and the manner in which payment shall be made to the State Treasury. It provides a small perquisite for City and County Treasurers.

THE Electoral Committee promptly entered on its work in the Florida case. The rules governing its action were announced, and the three,—not four,—returns from Florida were the subject of its first attention. The case will involve, practically, two forms of contests,—one involving the correctness of the returns, and the other the eligibility of one of the electors. The Commission has limited counsel quite rigidly as to time, and the case should not take many days. The fact that is a test case may lead to more time being spent on it than will be in subsequent cases.

PICKETT and MADDOX still pursue the even tenor of their way,—testifying to strange and wonderful things, which cannot, in the nature of the case be true. WELLS has been much abused as corrupt, unprincipled, and much else that is bad; but he has not been spoken of as a fool or an idiot. Yet did he deal with the two gentlemen who are doing such wonderful swearing just now, he would be a fool or an idiot. That both PICKETT and MADDOX are of the dead-beat order, their evidence furnishes the clearest proof. The necessity for using them shows how hard run the Democracy are.

DAVID DUDLEY FIELD yesterday presented the Democratic side of the Florida case, and it is considered that he did neither himself nor his cause justice. The Republican side was more ably presented, and our friends feel greatly encouraged that they will carry their points in that case. There was considerable splash with FIELD,—strong language and positive assertion,— but as a logical legal argument it was considered entirely weak. There is no need of lengthy comment on the proceedings at this time. Our news columns contain a careful analysis of the news, and we will notice each consecutive stage of the proceedings that may seem at all important.

WE are in receipt of a bill entitled an act relative to the use of motive power upon passenger railways in cities of the second class, which provides "That passenger railways in any city of the second class of this Commonwealth may use other than animal power in the carriage of passengers in their cars whenever authorized so to do by the councils of such city, and the limitations contained in any of the charters of passenger railway companies operating in such cities, restricting them to horse power, be and the same is hereby repealed." The design of this bill is to permit the use of steam on the Oakland, and perhaps other passenger railways of this city. While it might be pleasant to those who use the cars, the prevailing sentiment is against the use of steam on our streets and avenues. The belief that the steam will frighten horses, and prove generally objectionable, causes hostility to the measure. We mention it, that the people may clearly understand the purpose of the bill.

REFUNDING METHODS.

A general bill has been introduced in the New York Assembly conferring upon all cities, towns and counties in the State the power to take up or retire any existing bonds by the issue and substitution of a similar amount of long bonds, bearing a lower rate of interest than those redeemed and cancelled. This will legalize in New York a policy which, if carried to its full extent and applied to the whole city debt, would save the taxpayers $2,900,000 a year in interest money. It is proposed in that city to issue eighty-year bonds, at a low rate of interest, with a view of providing for the principal by a Sinking Fund, made up out of the interest savings. A law of this character, passed at the present session of the Legislature, will be of great benefit to this city and State. Just at the present we will be able to borrow, on long time bonds, money at low rates of interest. We have one, say $14,000,000, on which we pay an average of six per cent., if not more. This, reduced to five per cent., would be a saving of one per cent.; and as New York proposes to borrow at four per cent., we do not see why Pittsburgh should not borrow at four and a half. At one per cent. we would save $140,000 a year, which, put in a Sinking Fund, would serve to redeem the debt before the bonds matured.

We have mentioned the Chicago plan, which is that of having a debt bureau connected with the State Treasury, which will borrow on the State endorsement money for city indebtedness, the city being compelled to pay interest, and a certain amount of the principal annually. The specific plan is of less consequence than that something to this end shall be done. In this city, we *must* meet this issue. It is not so much the weight of the debt we have as the bad shape it has been put in by the decision of the Supreme Court that troubles us. In place of having the interest to raise, we must, as matters stand, raise one-tenth of the principal yearly; and this with our water works unfinished, and their revenues but partially developed. Hence the very best management possible must be given to our finances, in order that the people may be relieved from the weight of taxation, and the debt put in process of gradual liquidation. A general law such as New York proposes to enact will probably work better than the Illinois method, in that it will leave every city to manage its own affairs, and to extricate itself from debt. Pittsburgh must necessarily enter vigorously on this work at once. It can do nothing less; and in doing it the first step should be in the direction of refunding its debt. We believe a bill, empowering cities so to do, should be promptly passed, and the steps speedily taken to that end. The Legislature proposes to adjourn in a little more than a month, and if steps are taken that require legislative action, they must be done at once. We call attention to this subject, as being of more immediate importance to taxpayers and citizens than a new municipal ticket will be.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

WE find in the Philadelphia *North American* a synopsis of the annual appropriation bill, the facts being furnished by Mr. LONG, Chairman of the Appropriation Committee. The estimated revenues of the State for 1877 is 5,922,500. Out of this $2,021,500 must go to the sinking fund to pay interest on State debts, and to provide for the placing of the new loans upon the market, &c. This leaves $3,900,000 for the general expenses, miscellaneous, charitable and other purposes. There are about $500,000 of the appropriation of 1876 still unpaid, owing to the want of funds. To a very large extent this must be provided for. In the general appropriation bill Mr. LONG has succeeded in cutting off $100,000 in the legislative items. Then he has stricken off $20,000 on the item of salaries of Associate Judges, owing to the retiring and reducing of the number of these officials, $25,000 has been reduced from the items—"for improvements on Capitol, Executive Chamber, Auditor General's buildings, the Herr street opening, &c. An item of $2,500 for extra printing is disallowed. A large reduction—$20,000—is made in the sum given to the Soldiers' Orphan Homes, the reduction in the number of pupils at these institutions warranting this change in the figures. The extra appropriations, asked for by the clerks, &c., of the two Houses of the last Legislature, are disallowed, while the reductions in the number of miscellaneous items will make the sum total reach nearly a quarter of a million dollars less than originally estimated or asked for. The State Board of Charities seek an appropriation of $7,900, which sum will be materially reduced. The law passed by the last Legislature regulating the public printing increases the expenses in that way about $20,000 per annum. It may be stated that there will be a reduction of $10,000 this year on the item of interest on the public debt. The State charities, viz.: houses of refuge hospitals, insane asylums, &c., absolutely require and will receive about $1,000,000. The public schools will receive $1,000,000. This aggregates $5,029,000, leaving about $900,000 for deficiencies and general purposes. The preparation of the bill has necessitated hard work, which has been carefully and excellently done.

LIFE INSURANCE.

The revelations concerning the weakness of Life Insurance Companies, East, should not have the effect of discrediting the business entirely. The hard times have served to weed out weak and badly conducted companies, and their fall attracts very considerable attention. They show, too, how it is possible to keep up a system of deception till the last moment, and then, in failing, carry down the hard earnings of many poor policy holders. The natural effect of this is to create in the minds of many, suspicion toward all companies, because the masses at best do not understand the analysis of reports, and cannot, from annual statements tell what companies are sound, or what are insolvent. There ought to be severe penalties enacted, and the most rigid punishment dealt out to officers who misarrange trusts of this character. But the fact that there are weak and mismanaged companies no more proves that the general system is wrong, than the failure of one bank proves the rottenness of all. Life insurance is not, in itself a fraud or sham, but is all it claims to be, a legitimate, and wise method of providing for one's family, and there are companies that are entirely solvent, and are rightly and wisely managed.

The theory and practice of life insurance rests on computations of the average duration of human life, and in this country those estimates have been exceeded by the experience of the companies. That is, taking thirty-five years as the estimated average,—it is found in fact that the real average comes nearer to forty. Thus the companies gain by the general healthfulness of the American people, and can really afford risks that are less favorable than those they assume. The tables originally used were of English origin, and were based on the average duration of life in England. But the many in that country who, through poverty are insufficiently fed, and are poorly clothed and housed, cause the rate of mortality to average higher than in this country; and hence our companies, using their figures, have had advantages which tended to their stability and strength. The difficulties in the American system have grown out of extravagance and competition. The home offices of many companies were palaces, fitted up in the most luxurious style, and dinners and service of the most sumptuous character helped make expenses heavy. Then in the competition for new business, large commissions were allowed, the whole tending to eat up the profits of the Company. Had times remained flush, possibly the companies thus mismanaged might have succeeded; but the pressure of the last three years served to break them down. It is simply a weeding out process, or the application of the doctrine of the survival of the strongest. The companies that pull through the prevailing times will be entitled to the confidence of the public, as the system of life insurance is entitled to confidence now.

RUSSIA'S CRISIS.

The hesitant attitude of the Czar, with reference to Turkey, has provoked a careful investigation into the influences of the work in that country. It is believed that the Czar has again become possessed of a desire to resign the crown, leaving the Czarewitch to succeed him. The former is of a pacific cast of mind, while the latter is of a warlike turn; the one does not fully sympathize with the Slav programme, while the other does; one would keep the Empire true to the old traditions, while the other sympathizes with the party of progress. It has been discovered of late the Slav element not only seeks the unity of the race, under one Government, but a larger freedom, even reaching as far as a constitutional monarchy, like that of England. It is not disloyal to the Royal family, but to the idea of Government, which that family represents. The full realization of both aspirations must seriously threaten, if it does not actually change the *status* of Europe. It not only involves wresting from Turkey some of her principalities, but must dismember Austria and destroy the German equilibrium. All thus contemplates a struggle for which Russia is not prepared, either in finance or discipline of her army. Yet one danger offsets another. Financial difficulties may be overcome, while the leadership of a great cause may be lost. It is just this danger of advanced political and social ideas which is urged by the advocates of war as the strongest argument for war. By taking the Panslave cause in hand Russia can maintain complete control over it, while the authority gained by the dynasty and Government as having settled the future of the whole Slave world flatter the Russian national feeling and divert it for a long time from all those political and social theories which the people are now brooding over. As yet the peace party has the upper hand, but the war party seems to rely a good deal on the return of Gen. IGNATIEFF to turn the scale in its favor.

If the rumors that are current are of any value, the precipitation of war against Turkey in the Slav interest, will tend to set the continent in a blaze of war. Austria, at least to the extent of watching a restless population, and guarding her frontiers, would be hand-tied, and it is reported that Germany, freed from all danger from other powers, would again turn her attention to France, to weaken the rising power of her enemy once more. She also has some territorial acquisitions she desires to make, in order to suitably consolidate the Empire. England will naturally keep out of the struggle; and hence Russia will have the opportunity she claims to have desired so long, of measuring strength with Turkey alone. The necessities that are upon her make the present a crisis period in her history. Not to further the Panslavist unity is to encourage agitations within her own borders that at least aim at the material modification of the Government. Either emergency constitutes a crisis, such as must result in very materially affecting the future history of the Russian Government. It represents a disturbing element within the nation, such as it has not been troubled with heretofore. It may also represent the progress of the people toward higher enlightenment, and, thus, may have as many elements of hope as of disaster. This depends very much on how the Government received the demands of the people. If, as is usual, the Government resists, there may be serious trouble in the future. Progress or convulsion seems to be before Russia now.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—The great senses-taker—rum.—*Lowell Courier.*

—"The Quindecemvirate" is what they call them now.

—They have pretty girls for pages in the Kansas Legislature.

—Fifty-seven thousand cattle are grazing in Cheyenne county, Nebraska.

—Carry the news to lovers of music. Annie Louise Cary will return to America next month.

—The Russian Minister and his wife are great pedestrians, taking their daily walk in all sorts of weather.

—Ice has formed for twelve successive nights at St. Augustine, Florida, and winter tourists are starting for the equator.

—No property owner in Mexico can go to bed at night feeling much easier than the hunter who slept between two grizzly bears.

—Mr. David A. Wells has received a telegram of sympathy on the death of his wife from the leading men of both parties in Congress.

—Mr. William Ortman, of Lancaster county, raised from three acres of ground 6,424 pounds of tobacco, realizing from the sale thereof 1,606.

—If Russia won't fight, and Turkey won't fight, and England has crawled into a cave, grocers might as well come down on the price of dried apples.

—"Hard times have made me do this! I am the master of five languages," was found written in the flyleaf of the book of a would-be Baltimore suicide.

—Miss Kate Field has returned to the profession which she adorns. She is regularly engaged upon the staff of that literary and political weekly, *The Examiner* of London.

—When Democratic Congressmen in Washington allude to Mr. Tilden as "that cock-eyed old duffer in New York," what is that spoiled child of a Democratic party coming to?

—Miss Mathews is a young lady in the freshman class at Colby University, Maine, who has just received the prize for best college preparation. The prize will pay her term bills throughout the course.

—Young America in Buffalo has devised a new species of malicious mischief. He ties the telegraph wires together, and thus destroys the circuit. But it costs ten dollars every time, the Police Justice says.

—A young lady, while hurrying past the Academy of Music yesterday in a long train bustle that almost swept the ground, was admonished by a thoughtful and observant newsboy to be careful, as she was "dragging her anchor."

—For largeness of head this country has to point to

Chief Justice M. R. Waite,
Whose very spacious pate
No beaver, less than number eight,
Will any way accommodate.

—The granddaughter of Daniel Webster, the young widow of James Geddes Day, lives at Marshfield, and is writing a volume on the home-life of her grandfathor. About 800 acres of land remain unsold around the house at Marshfield.

—"Yes," remarked a tramp as he stretched himself out to sleep on a seat in the Senate gallery, "the glorious palladium of our liberties must be preserved. We can't watch these politicians too closely; in fact, I think I shall stay here all night."

—Re-insurance appears to the Philadelphia *Times*, to be the process of transferring a life insurance policy-holder, without his consent, from a company that is already bankrupt to one that is going to be—a shrewd way of prolonging the agony.

—Mr. Jefferson Davis is about to occupy a house at Beauvier, near Missouri City, there to write the reminiscences of his public career, which divers injudicious friends have been demanding at his hands. He is to be assisted in his work by a prominent man of Mobile and by Mrs. Dorsey, a Southern writer of verses.

—"Rise up William," was what she said to her beau, as he sat down on one of the ice hillocks so numerous in the neighborhood of the State House; and then we thought of Diebilallen, and how he must have felt when he was hazed so badly out in Ohio, and sat down to rise only when the Democrats elected their candidate for President, and not Til-den.

—The phenomenal servant girl has been found. She left a splendid house on Fifth avenue because the washing was done by machines. To be deprived of the privilege of ripping and tearing fine linen and laces with her powerful fingers so preyed upon her sensitive heart that she "gave the mistress notice," and now she rejoices in a place where washing machines and patent wringers are unknown.

—Commodore Vanderbilt has been heard from. A well known railroad superintendent lately called on the wife of a Boston physician. The wife who is a medium, asked him if he would like to hear from Mr. Vanderbilt. "Yes," said the superintendent; "say to him for me, 'How do you do Commodore?'" The reply of the Commodore was, "I am fine; I can now make out my plans without being hampered."

MR. EVARTS AS A GRANGER.

His Vermont Farm and How He Succeeds as a Tiller of the Soil.

The farm contains between 700 and 800 acres, seventy head of cattle, including twenty cows, three yoke of oxen, averaging 4,000 pounds per yoke; fifteen calves, a three-year old Durham bull, splendid specimen of that famous breed; a fine Jersey bull, and other young cattle, all of which show care and skill in handling and feeding. There are 200 sheep on the farm, many of them being superior animals. Of horses and colts there are sixteen; one span, as smooth and active as colts, aged one twenty-five and one twenty-six, showing that generous feeding and careful usages are strong incentives to longevity. Several spans of young horses show good blood. Mr. Evarts has his best pair of horses in New York, no doubt competing, as far as he may, with Bonner and other horse fanciers in that city. Last, but not least, come the swine, twenty-five in number, Brick from the old Baptist church, bought by Mr. Evarts, furnished materials for the walls of a new and convenient piggery, and the interior was finished with due regard to neatness, ease of feeding, and the comfort of the inmates. One breeding boar, imported from Lancashire, England, is as near a perfect type of the hog as we have ever seen. The products of the farm average 200 tons of hay yearly. This year 2,200 bushels of corn were raised on twenty acres, besides several acres of fodder fed to cows in the fall. Oats and roots of various kinds are largely raised.—*Rutland Herald.*

Just Like Himself.

"Why doesn't this fire keep up?" asked a Chicago husband pettishly, as he pranced around half dressed, and furtively poked the stove-grate, late one bitter morning.

"It's so much like you!" piped out his wife, from her warm bed.

"Like me?" exclaimed he, stopping in his work. How so?"

"Because," said she, roguishly, "it will go out nights!"

He only mumbled something to himself, and returned to his work.

THE COURT RECORD.

Proceedings in the Several Courts Yesterday.

U. S. District Court.
JUDGE KETCHAM.

Albert Tomlinson, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Rule to show cause why composition should not be set aside, argued by Mr. Lambie for the same, and further argument continued.

John A. McKelvey, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Order directing the resolution of composition to be recorded, and a statement of assets and debts to be filed, the said composition to be stable and binding upon all parties concerned to the full extent and for all purposes mentioned in said act.

Hirsh Bros., debtors, Pittsburgh. Petition of debtors presented, and order for meeting of creditors before Register Harper on the 19th inst., to consider a proposition for composition.

Andrew J. Deming, bankrupt, Erie. Petition for bankrupt's discharge presented, and final hearing fixed for the 1st prox. before Register Woodruff.

John W. Williams, Allegheny City, was discharged from bankruptcy.

G. A. Mundorf, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Order for hearing on motion for injunction on the 8th inst., and meantime restraining J. N. Jarrett.

Samuel White, bankrupt, Lawrence county. Assignee's return to order for sale of real estate confirmed nisi.

J. A. Kohner & Co., debtors, Erie. Hearing on motion for an injunction continued to the 3d inst.

Common Pleas No. 1.
JUDGES STERRETT AND STOWE.

Colburn vs. Shriver, previously reported. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $385.57.

Rynd vs. The Allegheny Trust Company, previously reported. On trial.

Thos. Rourke vs. Scully; non-suit stricken off.

Thomas McMasters vs. Margaret McMasters, petition in divorce. Subpœna awarded.

Hoerr vs. Conner. Motion and reasons filed for a new trial and in arrest of judgment.

J. McLandburg vs. S. B. Floyd; action to recover damages for injuries to goods stored with defendant. On trial.

Common Pleas No. 2.
JUDGES EWING, KIRKPATRICK AND WHITE.

George Weisenberg vs. Canfield et al. New trial granted; defendant to pay accrued costs.

Mrs. B. Oxley vs. John Irwin, constable. New trial refused.

Lillie Ward, by her next friend, vs. Samuel Severance. New trial refused.

John Marshal vs. Jas. Graham. New trial refused.

J. F. O'Mally vs. Mrs. M. J. Douglass. New trial refused.

New trials were refused in the cases of Tarr and others vs. McCloskey, owner of the Tigress No. 2.

Wm. H. Mechling, President and trustee, vs. A. W. Erwin & Co. New trial refused.

Peter Moeck vs. Adam Reineman et al. New trial refused.

Criminal Court.
JUDGE STOWE.

Commonwealth vs. James McGinnis, indicted for larceny; reported on trial yesterday. A *nolle pros* was entered.

Commonwealth vs. Michael Dunn, indicted for robbery; D. McKnight prosecutor. Verdict of not guilty.

Commonwealth vs. Andrew Yerkins, indicted for larceny. *Nolle pros* entered.

Legal Notes.

A MOTION and reasons for a new trial, and in arrest of judgment were filed by defendants in the Moore-*Post* libel case.

INFORMATION was made before Alderman Milliken yesterday, against Arthur Allen, the colored janitor, who is charged with stealing blanks from the county offices.

PURSUANT to adjournment the Hempfield Railroad was again offered for sale by U. S. Marshal Hall yesterday. Mr. Kirker, attorney for plaintiff, bid the property up to $25,000, when the Marshal once more adjourned the sale; this time to the 13th day of March next.

PROCEEDINGS were instituted yesterday in Common Pleas No. 1 by Patrick Flood and wife, against the borough of McKeesport, to recover damages. In June last Mrs. Flood was walking along Fifth street, in the borough of McKeesport, and as she was about to step upon a boardwalk a man stepping from the other end caused a plank to raise and strike her on the left leg, breaking the bone between the knee and the ankle in two places. For the injury to the person of Mrs. Flood, $2,500 damages are claimed, and for the loss, by being deprived of the use of her limbs and being incapacitated from house work, the husband alleges that he is damage to the extent of $2,000.

APPLICATION was made to the Clerk of Courts, yesterday, by R. M. Gibson, Esq., counsel for Henry Lenkner, who is under sentence of death for the murder of Henry Shaffer, for a copy of the record in the case in order to bring it before the Board of Pardons. Mr. Gibson said the board asked that the record and evidence be submitted, and the application would have been made at the last meeting of the board but for the fact that Lenkner, who is at times stubborn as a mule, declined to pay the phonographer to write out the testimony. The board meets on Tuesday next, but the attorney will be unable to bring the case before the board before the meeting in March. The execution is fixed for the 14th day of March.

DEATH OF A PITTSBURGHER.

Decease of Alexander McClurg, Esq., at Racine, Wis.

The subject of the following obituary, which we find in a Racine, Wis., paper, will be remembered by many of our citizens, cotemporaries of his youth and early manhood, now grown old. Mr. McClurg with his cousin, the Hon. Robert McKnight, called on us during the past year, when, although his hair had been bleached by the frosts of three score winters, he appeared to be in vigorous health, and to give promise of many more years of enterprise and usefulness.—ED.

OBITUARY.

On Sunday morning, the 21st inst., the whole community were shocked to hear of the sudden death of Alexander McClurg, one of the most prominent of its citizens. The circumstances were particularly sad, as he was found dead in his room about 9 o'clock in the morning, death resulting from a clearly-defined case of apoplexy, and a verdict was so rendered by the coroner's jury. He was in perfect health just before his death, and was preparing to dress himself when the summons came and he fell dead upon the floor. Alexander McClurg was born at Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1812, and was a member of the family of that name so well known in Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. He came to Racine nearly 25 years ago, was President of the City Bank, and Director of the old Racine & Mississippi Railroad. He afterward founded the manufacturing house of Miner & Co., and contributed toward the building of Racine College when it was in its infancy. The funeral took place on Tuesday morning at his residence, and was attended by a large number of citizens, the pall-bearers being George Murray, James Slauson, Frederick Knapp, William Lathrop, James Kelley and H. T. Fuller. He died at the age of 64.

RAILROAD OFFICERS ELECTED

Annual Meeting of the Mt. Pleasant and Broadford Company.

At an adjourned meeting of the stockholders of the Mt. Pleasant and Broadford Railroad company held yesterday at Mt. Pleasant, Pa, Mr. W. S. Bissell was called to the chair and the following gentlemen were chosen judges of the election: O. P. Shupe, John D. Scully, and W. H. Markle. The election resulted in the unanimous choice of Chas. Donnelly, of Pittsburgh, for President. The Directors elected were: Jno. King, Jr., Wm. Keyser, Mendes Cohen, Hugh Sisson, Chas. Webb, Geo. R. Dennis, E. K. Hyndman, Daniel Shupe, Wm. S. Bissell, Wm. Baldwin, G. B. Bathfon, and J. B. Washington, after which the meeting adjourned. Subsequently the directors met and elected Mr. Welty McCullough, of Greensburg, Secretary and Treasurer. After the transaction of other business the board adjourned to meet at the call of the President.

STATE NEWS.

G. W. WOOD, of Williamsport, was robbed on a train in Clearfield county the other day of $1,600.

A FOUR FOOT vein of lead ore has been discovered in the northeastern portion of Cambria county, not far from the Blair county line.

Two little girls of Mrs. Wm. Johnston, of Punxsutawney, Jefferson county, were burned to death recently while their mother was absent from home on an errand to a neighbor.

THE receipts of the New Castle & Franklin railroad last year were $45,711.34 and the expenditures $22,997.58. The company has a floating debt of $172,915.52, which the management is anxious to liquidate by the sale of bonds.

What John Corresponded With

"Second class in grammar stand up!" said the schoolmaster. "John is a bad boy!—what does John correspond with?" "I know," said a little boy at the foot, holding up his hand, "If you mean John Smithers, he corresponds with my sister Susan; here's a letter he just gi' me to carry home to her."

The Thornton Girls.

The young daughters of the Thornton family are described as tall and slender, with sweet but rather plain faces, and complexions of that sallow paleness supposed to be unknown to consumers of roast beef and plum pudding of England. They dress with the greatest plainness, their abundant light hair braided and tied with ribbons, their dresses rather short and free from unnatural expansion, and their shoes, which are not at all diminutive, have soles thicker than any American shoemaker would dare to make. The miles that they walk, ride, or "pull on the river" are an unfailing source of astonishment to young ladies whose only miles are danced out on waxed floors. In summer or winter, rain, snow, or slush, they are out, taking their exercise, accompanied by their father or governess. At concerts, opera, or the theater, Lady Thornton comes in brave with silk, laces, and jewels; behind are the daughters, with their governess, dressed just as plainly as when out for a walk, in their long beaver cloth sacques and plain broad-brimmed felt hats down over their eyes.

Writing to the "Old Man."

The other day one of the clerks in a Washington street store found the porter crammed among the boxes down the cellar, with pen, ink and paper before him.

"Writing a letter, eh?" queried the clerk.

"Yes; writing to the old man in Buffalo." He handed up the half-written letter for inspection, and presently the clerk remarked:

"I see you spell jug 'g-u-g'; that isn't right."

"Of course," replied the porter, "but you see I am writing to the old man, and he always spells that way. If I put the other 'g' to it he would think I was putting on style over him and forgetting that I was his son. He's good-hearted and I don't want to hurt his feelings."

The letter went off with only one "g" at the end of "gug."

BE GOOD TO YOURSELF FOR ONCE, if troubled with a Bad Cold, and use Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, a sure remedy for Asthma Pleurisy, &c., as well as Throat Complaints.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President, John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents, A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz.
Secretary and Treasurer—CHAS. G. MILNOR.
Solicitor—JOHN H. HAILEY.

MY WIFE
insists on using only B. T. Babbitt's Best Soap.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALLCOCK'S
POROUS PLASTERS.
Ask for ALLCOCK'S, and obtain them and so avoid miserable IMITATIONS.
B. BRANDRETH, Pres't,
638 Office, 294 Canal St., New York.

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL
(FORMERLY HARE'S HOTEL,)
No. 138 Liberty Street, foot of Fifth Ave.
TERMS $2 PER DAY.
HUGH KEYS, Proprietor.

ELOCUTIONIST'S JOURNAL GIVES choicest standard and new pieces for professional and amateur Readers and Speakers, and interesting articles on appropriate subjects. Just the thing wanted. 10 cents or any 3 numbers for 25 by mail. JESSE HANEY & CO., 119 Nassau street, New York. 638

STOCK SPECULATORS
Should read the Daily Market Report, containing the money article of *N. Y. Herald, Times, Tribune, World* and Sun, which are reprinted same day as published in those journals. Also report of all sales of stock and market quotations for privileges of the N. Y. Stock Exchange. This four-paged sheet will be mailed to any address daily on receipt of postage (26 cents a month.)
L. W. HAMILTON & CO.,
o28 37 Bond street, New York.

ARCHITECTURAL
IRON FOUNDRY.
Jas. A. Maxwell, Proprietor.
The manufacture of
IRON FRONTS FOR HOUSES
A SPECIALTY.
Also, do a general Foundry business.
Works and Foundry—Cor. Allegheny and South Avenues, Allegheny City, Pa., Below Point Bridge.

AMERICAN SOAP WORKS.
A. WILSON & CO.,
45 and 47 Ross street, Pittsburgh,
Manufacturers of all kinds of
Family Soaps & Candles.
Orders by mail promptly attended to. Send for price list. m43

LANE BROTHERS
POCKET KNIVES
Knives and Forks,
SPOONS, SCISSORS,
AXES, SHOVELS, LOCKS,
Hinges, Nails, Files, etc.
Carpenter's, Blacksmith's, and
AGRICULTURAL TOOLS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Cor. Liberty & Sixth Streets.
WHOLESALE HARDWARE

MUSIC BOOKS.
Each book may be safely received as among the very best.
The Salutation. $1.38; $12 per dozen.
First Class Church Music Book.
The Encore. 75 cents; $7.50 per dozen. By L. O. Emerson.
First Class Singing School Book.
World of Song. $2.50 Boards; $3 Cloth; Unrivalled Collection of Songs.
Gems of The Dance. $2.50 Boards; $3 Cloth; $4 Gilt.
The Most Brilliant Piano Music.
Perkins' Anthem Book. $1.50, $13.50 per dozen.
An easy Anthem for each Sunday in the year.
Perkins' Glee & Chorus Books. $1 25; $12 per dozen.
Superb Collection.
Male Voice Glee Book. $1.00. Perkins.
Brief, New, Spirited Glees in Abundance.
Emerson's Chorus Book. $1.25, $12 dozen.
The Best Sacred and Secular Choruses.
Either book mailed, post-free for retail price.
OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
C. H. DITSON & CO.,
711 Broadway, New York.
J. E. DITSON & CO.,
Successors to Lee & Walker, Phila.

C. YEAGER & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers,
OFFER TO
WHOLESALE BUYERS
A large and complete lock of
FANCY GOODS
AND
TOYS
AT THE
LOWEST PRICES.
110 Market St

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

1877. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 31. 1877.

WILLIAM SEMPLE, NOS. 165, 167 AND 169 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY, PA.,
OFFERS
New Goods, New Attractions and Extra Good Bargains
IN THE FOLLOWING:

We take special pleasure in inviting the attention of purchasers to a new and complete line of
BLACK CASHMERES
We have just opened in all the different and various qualities, lowest to finest grades in Wool, all-Wool and Silk Warp, and offered at quite a reduction in prices from former goods.
BLACK DRESS SILKS.
And to another opening to-day of Black and Colored Dress Silks, offered at prices making them Special Good Bargains.
☞The previous line of these goods having been so highly appreciated and proven such a success, we are pleased to announce in our New Silks if anything still better value.
NEW SUITINGS, &C.
We have the following additional bargains now on our counters which are all New Goods lately opened:
At 10c, Plain and Plaid Knickerbocker Suitings.
At 8½ and 10c, new Poplin and Wool Plaid Suitings.
AT 12 1-2 CENTS.
New styles fresh Dress Goods.
At 22 and 28c, new Basket Suitings, formerly 37½ and 60c.
At 15c, Wool Striped Oversuitings.
SERGES AND BROCADES.
Also a new line opened to-day, in Single and Double Serges, All-Wool Striped Sateens, All-Wool Striped Brocades, Striped and Plain Cashmere Suitings, together with new novelties in French, English and American Dress Fabrics of new designs at extremely
LOW PRICES.
Extra good bargains in Black Alpacas and Mohairs of new and superior makes.
NEW GOODS ARRIVING DAILY.

Opening to-day, a new and large assortment of Ladies', Misses', Children's, Gents' and Boys'
BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS,
Slippers, Gum and Arctic Overshoes, in all grades and styles at much less than usual prices.
New and choice assortment of
WHITE GOODS
Of all kinds. Corded White P. K.'s from 11c up, and all at very lowest prices.
New Cloaks added daily to our stock, so that each garment is new and fresh and in latest seasonable styles and all marked unusually low.
☞We are just in receipt of a large and new line of WHITE
MUSLIN UNDERWEAR,
&c., consisting of plain, tucked and embroidered Skirts, plain, tucked and embroidered Waists, plain, tucked and embroidered Chemises, plain, tucked and embroidered Pants, plain, tucked and embroidered Night Dresses, plain, tucked and embroidered.
INFANTS' ROBES.
Plain, tucked and embroidered Short Dresses made in the best possible manner, of the best qualities of Muslins in great variety and at prices rather lower than usual.
SUITS AND COSTUMES.
Ladies' Black and Colored Suits.
Ladies' Overdresses and Costumes.
New and Fashionable Shawls,
BLANKETS, QUILTS, &C.
New and fresh White and Colored Blankets, Comforts, Coverlets, Quilts, &c., at very low prices.
Gents' Ready-made Clothing in latest styles at reduced prices.
FRESH & COMPLETE STOCK.

We have received and opened to day the following additional Bargains to those we have been lately offering:
NAPKINS.
At 50 and 60c per dozen, a line of large Linen Table Napkins, very slightly imperfect.
IRISH LINENS.
Another lot of fine Irish Linens, short lengths, offered at fully 50 per cent. less than real value, in lengths of from one-half a yard to four yards.
CALICOS, CHINTZES.
Also new Shirting and Fancy Calicos, new fancy Percales and Chintzes, new fancy Cretonnes, &c.
At 6¼c, yard wide Dark Chintzes.
At 5 and 6¼c, best makes Fast Colored Calicos.
SHIRTINGS.
At 10c., 4-4 "FRUIT OF THE LOOM" SHIRTING MUSLINS.
BARGAINS.
☞Despite the advance in Shirtings and Cotton Goods, being amply prepared, we still, and will continue to offer all the good bargains to be found on our counters lately.
DRESS SHIRTS.
Particular attention is requested to the unusual good bargains to b had in Unlaundried and Dress Shirts.
SHIRT FRONTS.
At 75c. the "Progress" Shirts, two in one, worth $2.00, and all numbers in Shirt Fronts, of our own manufacture, at unusually low prices, value being unexcelled anywhere.
HOSIERY, TIES, &C.
New Plain and Fancy Hosiery, Gents' Ties, Bows, Handkerchiefs, &c.
QUEENSWARE.
Glass, China and Queensware at much less than usual prices.

Each of our Departments is at present unusually attractive, with New Novelties arriving daily.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,
197 and 199
PENN AVE.
ARE OFFERING
EXTRA BARGAINS
IN
NEW GOODS
NOW ARRIVING,
Also in certain lines of goods placed on the counters in each of the several departments, to be closed out during the present month.
NEW LINES OF LADIES'
MUSLIN UNDERGARMENTS,
Made up in a superior manner; plain and trimmed in Hamburg Embroideries and Torchon Lace.
New Striped Wash Material
SKIRTS.
Hamburg Embroideries!
A very choice and large assortment at the lowest figures that have yet been reached.
TORCHON LACES,
All widths Edging and Inserting.
WHITE GOODS!
Plain, Barred and Striped Nainsooks.
Soft Finish and Lonsdale Cambrics.
Welt Piques, Irish Linens, &c.
TABLE DAMASKS, NAPKINS AND TOWELS.
Bargains in Ladies' White
Hemstitched Handkerchiefs.
ON HOSIERY COUNTER
Ladies' Dark Colored Cotton Hose at 75c—reduced from $1.50 per pair.
Children's Dark Colored and Striped Cotton Hose at 50c—reduced from $1 and $1.25 per pair.
Fancy Lisle Hose at $1.25 and $1.50—worth $2.25 to $2.75 per pair.
Men's Fine Cashmere Half Hose at 50c per pair.
Fancy Lisle Half Hose at 50c per pair.
British Cotton Half-Hose at 25c per pair—extra good value.
☞Another lot of those extra nice Silk Handkerchiefs at 25c—just received.
RETAIL STORES.
WHOLESALE GROCERS, &c
PRODUCE! PRODUCE!
NEW BEANS, HOMINY, ONIONS, SPLIT PEAS, GREEN PEAS, POTATOES,
NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.
FOR SALE BY
Watt, Lang & Co.,
331 Liberty Street.
The Only Grain Warehouse in Pittsburgh with Steam Elevator and Track Connections.

LAING & M'KALLIP
Commission Merchants,
And dealers in Grain, Feed, Flour, Hay, Straw, Lime, Cement, Plaster and Anthracite Coal.
357 Liberty St., 134 Fifth Avenue, and cor. 31st St. and A. V. R. R.

GRAFF BROS. & CO.,
PRODUCE
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
223 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh.
SUCCESSORS TO J. A. GRAFF & SON

ARCHIBALD WALLACE,
WHOLESALE
GROCER & PRODUCE DEALER

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK.

Cor: Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building

PITTSBURGH, PA

CAPITAL, ... $200,000

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, February 3, 1877.

Nothing of special importance occurred in financial circles yesterday. Local financial circles are barren of news, the universal answer to inquiries for it being that there is nothing to tell. The banks report an abundant surplus of funds and but a light demand for accommodations, which are readily granted upon paper which will stand the keen scrutiny to which all is subjected. There is the demand from regular customers, but outside of this banking is a slow business. The calls for small loans which usually indicate some movement in business life, are rare, and there are no immediate prospects for their becoming more frequent. Money is flowing back and forth between country and city houses, but the tide has no significance as to the future. The future has brought so many disappointments of late that the prevalent sentiment among capitalists is hope, rather than expectation. The usual rates of discount continue at 7 to 9 per cent. on prime commercial paper and 6 to 7 per cent. on first-class collaterals.

COIN PAYMENTS.

A correspondent asked the New York *Bulletin* what would be the course of the Secretary of the Treasury in case the amount of coin on hand became insufficient to meet the demands for the payment of interest in bonds payable in coin. The *Bulletin* first shows that this condition of affairs is hardly possible, as the figures showed that at the end of the fiscal year the Treasury would have $47,000,000 surplusage of gold after all claims had been paid. The *Bulletin* then concludes: "Lest, however, some sanguine Democrats should insist that such a contingency might at some time occur, it may be well to specify the Secretary's powers in such an event. The Revised Statutes (Title XLII., the Public Debt), provide as follows: Section 3,700. The Secretary of the Treasury *may purchase coin* with any of the bonds or notes of the United States, authorized by law, at such rates and upon such terms as he may deem most advantageous to the public interest." We hope the foregoing statement of facts and of law is satisfactory to our correspondent and to all who may have too readily inclined to the apprehension that there is some possibility of the Treasury being put into default upon the bonds. If every Government were equally fortified against its obligations, there would be much less occasion than now exists for investors mourning over the dishonoring of national debts."

IN GOOD CONDITION.

The country could not be in a better condition for a prosperous revival, and we see little to hinder a steady, healthy growth. Values in almost every instance are down to hard pan, stocks of goods are very small, the surplus stocks of the country are going abroad in large quantities, and we are rapidly accumulating a large balance in our favor. What is most needed now is confidence on the part of our capitalists, so that they may feel safe in starting new enterprises and thus give employment to the thousands of people who are now idle. Legislators and political economists should give this matter careful attention, and everything tending in that direction should be encouraged. Taxation and high rates of interest must be reduced, and all unnecessary public expenditures stopped. Economy in public as well as private affairs must be practiced, so that those who work may not be robbed of the profits of their labor.

SPECIE PAYMENTS.

Gold dropped yesterday to 1005/8. At this figure the legal-tender notes of the United States are worth a trifle over 95 cents to the dollar, which is more than they have been worth since the 13th of June, 1862. It is believed on Wall street that the decline which has taken place since Monday is due to the announcement made from Washington that the President intended to recommend immediate and practical steps toward the resumption of specie payments. As this proposition at any such recommendation will be respected is a dubious one, the fact that the mere report of the President's purpose to make it should have a decided effect is a significant one. It is a strong argument for prompt and practical action. For once gold and paper are at a level, we shall have no difficulty, with prudent management, to keep them there.—*New York Times.*

Robinson Bros., Brokers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	1054	5-20's 1868-coupon	1114
U. S 6's 1881, coup	1114	10-40's (reg'd)	1014
" 1865	1084	Currency 6's	123
" 1885 new	1094	New 5 per cents	1104
5-20's 1867 coupons	1114		

RAILWAYS.

N.Y. Central	1014	Ohio & Mississippi	64
Erie	184	Toledo, Pacific Joint	654
I. C.	814	Toledo & Wabash	7
C. C. & I. C.	2	Harlem	140
St. Paul	38	Do. pref	84
Do. Pref	68	American Express	884
Lake Shore	64	U. S. Express	51
Do. Central	25	Adams Express	93
Northwestern com.	35	Quicksilver	15
Do. Pref	85	Fort Wayne	101
Rock Island	1014	Ohio 6's	100
Cleve. & Pitts.	91	Panama	122
Pacific Mail	28	Iron Mountain	10
Western Union	79	N. J. Central	96
Delaware, L. & W.	69	Del. & Hudson	90

Robinson Bros furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board.

P. R. R.	46	Com. Trans (A)	38
Reading (8)	14	Empire Co. (A)	50
U. Cos. of N. J. (8)	1194	Penna. R. R.	57
Old Creek (8)	7	P. C. & St. L.7's (2	81
Lehigh Valley (A)	47	N. Pacific bonds (A	14

NEW YORK, February 2, 1877.

Money was easy at 3@4; prime mercantile paper 6@7; good names 5@6. Sterling was quiet at $4 84½. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $909,000. The clearings were $47,000,000. Sterling was steady at 483¼@485. Gold opened and closed at 103⅝, with sales in the interim at 103⅝@103⅝. The carrying rates were 2@3 per cent. to 1-32 per pence. Here silver bars are $1 31¼ greenbacks, and $1.24 in gold; silver coin ¼ discount to par. Government bonds are dull and firm. Railroad bonds are dull. State securities are steady. Stock were irregular, with the widest fluctuations in coal shares. In the last hour the market was in the main heavy, except for Western Union Telegraph, which was strong. Of coal stocks, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western closed at the same price as yesterday. Delaware & Hudson at an advance of ¼, and New Jersey Central at a decline of ¾. The remainder of the market closed a fraction lower, except Western Union and express stocks. Wabash moved up to 8¾, closing at 7⅞. The transactions were 114,000 shares, of which 40,000 were Western Union, 6,000 St. Pauls, 3,000 Erie, 27,000 Lake Shore, 5,000 Michigan Central, 15,000 Lackawanna, and 7,000 New Jersey Central.

Governments.—United States coupons of 1881, 113¾; 5-20s of '65, 109¾; do '65 new, 110¾; do of '67, 112¾; do of '68, 115¾; new 5s, 110⅜; new 4½s, 105⅝; 10-40s, 110⅝; do. coupons, 113⅜; currency 6s, 123.

State Bonds.—Tennessee old, 43; do. new, 42½; Virginia new, 30; do. old, 30; Missouri 6s, 104½.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph Company, 78¾; Quicksilver, 15¾; do preferred, 21¾; Pacific Mail, 28⅝; Mariposa, 1; do preferred, 3¾; Adams Express, 93¾; Wells, Fargo & Company's Express, 54; American Express, 58¾; United States Express, 50½; New York Central, 101⅛; Erie, 9¾; do preferred, 18; Harlem, 140; do preferred, 136; Michigan Central, 46¾; Panama, 122; Union Pacific, 34; Lake Shore 64¾; Illinois Central, 81¾; Pittsburgh, 92¼; Northwest common, 35; do. preferred, 85½; C., C., C. & I., 3; New Jersey Central, 25¾; Rock Island, 101¾; St. Paul, 38½; do. preferred, 68¾; Toledo & Wabash, 7⅞; Fort Wayne, 101; Terre Haute, 10½; do. preferred, 11¾; Chicago & Alton, 102; do. preferred, 110; Ohio & Mississippi, 6¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 69; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, 15¾; Missouri Pacific, 34; Indiana Central, 2¾; Burlington & Quincy, 116; Hannibal & St. Joe, 11¾; Central Pacific, 102¾; Union Pacific, 35¼; Union Pacific Land Grant, 103; Union Pacific Sinking Fund, 97¾.

LONDON, February 2—3 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £167,000. Consols 95 11-16; 5-20s of '65, 105½; do of '67, 110; 10-40s, 106¾; new 5s, 107½; New York Central, 99; Erie, 9¾; do. preferred, 21.

PARIS, February 2.—Rentes, 106f 10c.

FRANKFORT, February 2.—United States new 5's, 103¾.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

MONEY MARKET.

The C... though as compared with ... been much change in prices. Our ... this writing quote United certificates at $1.12¾ bid, and immediate shipment at $1.12¾@1.13. Refined ... also continues dull, and the combination price to ... home trade buyers has been reduced to 23½c by the ... carload. No demand for export; combination rate ... for seaboard delivery, 26¾, but small lots are reported offering from second hands as low as 22@23c.

Oil Barrels dull but unchanged; countries, $1.05; city make, $1.30.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL VIA. A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
S. Craig	Star o w	633
S. Craig	Empire o w	99
Duncan	Seaboard & Co	74
Total		757

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL PER A. V. AND B. AND O. RAILROADS.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
American Oil Works	Brough, McK. & Co	Bal. 404
Citizens Oil Co	Do	do 612
J Peterson	Do	do 99
J C Kirkpatrick	Do	do 56
Standard Oil Co	Warden, F & Co	50
Total		1,215

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, February 2, 1877.

The inclement weather and bad condition of the streets had an unfavorable influence upon out-door business to-day; however, trade is improving and our merchants and manufacturers are more hopeful, notwithstanding the outlook is not all that could be desired by any means. We can report a fair consumptive demand for most of the leading articles of merchandise, but they present no new or important features deserving of special mention.

APPLES—May be quoted at $1at.50 ₱ bbl for common to good and $1,75a2 for choice fruit, with a light demand.

APPLE-BUTTER—Continues dull; quoted at 25 asc ₱ gallon in kegs and firkins.

BROOM CORN—Demand fair for the better grades. We quote from actual sales; Choice No. 1 Hurl, 6¾; choice No. 2 Hurl, 6; choice brush that will work up, 5a5¼; choice medium, 4¾a4¾; do. insides and covers, 4a4¼; good crooked, 3a3½.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—3¾a4 cents.

BUTTER—Continues very dull, but prices remain unchanged; fine to choice rolls, 23a25c.

BEANS—Quotable at $1 90a1.75 ₱ bushel for common to fair and $2a2.25 for prime to choice.

CHEESE—The market continues quiet and unchanged. Prime Ohio Factory, 14½a14¾c to the wholesale trade, and 15¾a15¾c in a jobbing way.

CRANBERRIES—The supply is light, but prices remain unchanged; $4a4.50 ₱ bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—The market continues very quiet; prices nominal. Apples, 4a5c; Peaches, 12a13c for halves.

DRESSED HOGS—7a8c ₱ lb.

DRIED PEAS—In good demand at $1.50 ₱ bushel in round lots and $1.75 in a jobbing way.

EGGS—Market continues quiet but unchanged. Fresh (guaranteed) 35. Pickled, 25a27c.

FLOUR—There is nothing new to report; the market continues offish in tone but unchanged. We continue to quote choice brands of red winter and spring wheat at $7.75a8; ambers, $8.25a8.50; patent process and fancy white wheat brands, $9a10. Rye flour, $4.75a5.25.

GROCERIES—There is a fair degree of activity, although the consumption is light as compared with what it usually is at this particular time, and the inquiry is chiefly for small lots; buyers generally are adhering closely to the hand-to-mouth policy, and while it is not expected that good stock will be any cheaper, there is a very general disinclination to anticipate future wants. The great proportion of the jobbing staples is of the old crop grades, which are offering at low rates, but good red short brands, being in light supply, are held firmly at full prices, and buyers are taking it in small quantities, for mixture to bring up the quality of their poor stock. The demand for foundry irons is also light, but as some of the stove founders have started up, and others will soon follow, an increased trade before long is probable. No quotable change in prices as compared with last week. Following sales were reported:

CONNELLSVILLE COKE.

10 tons No. 1 Foundry	22 00 4 mos

CHARCOAL.

55 tons No 1 and 2 Foundry H R	private
10 tons No 1 Foundry H R	27 00 4 mos
25 tons No 3 Foundry H R	23 00 cash

ANTHRACITE.

220 tons Gray Forge	19 00 4 mos
200 tons Gray Forge	19 00 4 mos
150 tons White and Mottled	17 00 cash
50 tons No 1 Foundry —Extra	24 00 4 mos

BITUMINOUS COAL AND COKE SMELTED FROM L. S. ORE.

55 tons Nos 1 and 2 Foundry Ex	23a24 00 4 mos
50 tons No 1 Gray Forge Extra	22 00 4 mos
20 tons No 2 Foundry	22 25 4 mos
150 tons Gray Neutral	21 03 4 mos
100 tons Gray Forge Extra	22 00 4 mos
100 tons Gray Forge, low grade	19a20 00 4 mos

MANUFACTURED IRON—While trade is improving somewhat, it is by no means active; not only are orders coming forward sparingly but prices continue irregular, and, to makers, unsatisfactory. It is expected, however, that the demand will be much more active this month than it was in January, and as stocks in all parts of the country (both in the hands of jobbers and consumers) are known to be light, there is good reason to look for an average spring trade; moreover, the feeling is generally entertained that prices will go no lower, hence buyers will no doubt feel more disposed to stock up. We continue to quote Bars at 1.90a2; Sheet Iron, on a basis of 3.30 for No. 24, and Hoop Iron at 1.80 rates, 60 days, with two per cent off for cash.

NAILS—The season has set fairly opened yet, and while some of the factories are still idle, but few of those in operation are working up to their full capacity; however, the indications are regarded as being favorable for a good spring and summer trade, as it is expected that new markets will be opened up to Pittsburgh, and stocks outside extra low. Prices are lower than they have been for several years. Prices unchanged: $2.85, 60 days for less than 200 kegs, and $2.75, 60 days, for orders of 200 kegs and upwards, with two ₱ cent off for cash.

SCRAP—There is very little inquiry for any kind of scrap, and prices are weak but nominally unchanged. No. 1 wrought scrap, $30 per nett ton, and old car wheels $20a22 per gross ton.

HORSE AND MULE SHOES—Trade quiet; prices unchanged. Shoenberger & Co., continue to quote at $4¾ ₱ keg, for 100 keg lots of Horse Shoes, and $4¾, cash, for Mule Shoes.

STEEL—The steel mills are nearly all reported busy, and the outlook is considered favorable for a good trade all this year. It is true prices are lower than ever before, but the effect has been to stop importations from foreign countries. Tool steel is still quoted at 12c.

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...speculation ...

States seems to have ... present, and much anxiety is felt as penetrates ... future of the market. The stocks of flour and wheat in fourteen markets of the United Kingdom on the 1st of January were as follows:

	1877.	Av. 9 years.
Flour, sacks	283,674	227,370
Flour, bbls	1,057,748	1284,847
Wheat, quarters	1,443,456	1,586,157

It will be observed that, as compared with the average of former years, there was no deficiency in stocks on hand, but, as compared with the 1st of January, 1876, there is a marked falling off. The returns also shown (what was already known and anticipated) a marked diminution since the 1st of September, 1876. In ten ports the total stock of wheat was only 1,336,200 quarters, against 2,382,400 quarters at the beginning of 1876, and it may be assumed that in the 12 principal ports in which the total stock of wheat on the 1st of January, '76, has been returned at 2,424,000 quarters, it was on 1st inst. only about 1,361,600 quarters, indicating a deficiency of about 1,062,400 quarters. The effect of this diminution of stocks, compared with last January, is greatly lessened, however, by the exhibit above, showing that there is no important diminution from the average of the previous 9 years, including, of course, the large stock of last January to swell this average. There is also a further fact to be taken into account. The apparent deficiency in current supplies for the English markets, amounting to 1,062,000 quarters, as compared with the opening of '76, was partially made good by the increased quantity on passage to the United Kingdom. The increase amounted to 666,000 quarters, which would reduce the deficiency to about 400,000. This deficiency, in view of the fact that supplies for the British markets were so large during ten months of '76 as to cause a ruinous decline in prices, is not important; in truth, not greater than it should be, if the experience of last year is to be avoided. Upon what, then, are current speculations based? Let us, in the first place see precisely where we stand.

Stocks in principal British markets, bu	January 1, 1876. 19,392,000	January 1, 1877. 10,288,000
Increased quantity afloat for do	.....	5,328,000
Visible supply on Atlantic slope of the U. S	17,500,000	12,400,000
Total	36,892,000	28,016,000
Average price in England, per quarter	45s 3d	50s 6d
No. 2 Chicago Spring at New York, ₱ bu	$1 25	$1 38

We have been unable to procure from this comparison the stocks at San Francisco and Odessa. At San Francisco they may be estimated about as last year; but at Odessa it is stated that they are very small, owing to the obstacles which have been imposed by the Russian authorities to railway transportation; whereas there were over eight million bu in store at that point at the beginning of '76. In the principal market of the world, therefore, stocks were on the 1st of January last some seventeen million bu (or about one-third) less than one year since. Prices were at the same time only about 9 per cent higher.

But this matter of the supply now visible in the principal markets of the world, is not the only or the leading consideration affecting opinions of the future of prices. There are others of even more importance. The probability of a general war in Europe, or of hostilities between Russia and Turkey, in which case the Russian shipping ports would remain closed for an indefinite period, has been the chief stimulant to the speculative rise that has taken place. The poor condition in which the English harvest was gathered and the admitted deficiency in the crop of the United States east of the ...cky Mountains, have also been elements of ...ength. A prolonged drought on the Pacific coast, by which the next crop in that section was endangered, also did temporary duty in helping on the advance in prices. It is also claimed by Western operators that the '75 crop of wheat in that section was in such poor condition that it was of necessity taken off the last named; it could not be held; consequently, the '76 crop of wheat was subject to early drafts, which its good condition favored, and from this cause a larger proportion of it than usual has already been consumed, and the deficiency in its quantity made to appear greater than it really was. Such are the bases of the speculative movement.

But on the other hand it may be said that even if the visible supply is smaller than last year, it is still very large as compared with former years. Besides, were it certain that the last American crop was deficient in quantity, its quality is excellent, and its effective results greatly promoted thereby. Then, too, recent rains have improved the crop, prospects on the Pacific Coast, while the heavy falls of snow on the Antlantic Slope are very favorable to the next crop of winter wheat, as well as promising an early season for sowing the spring wheat. And finally we must remember that prices, though now but little higher than one year ago, had then been advanced by a speculation which involved holders in ruinous losses, for the reason that the advance at that time brought out the reserves. Something similar may happen now. Other countries are at this moment showing what they can do to make good the deficiency. India has been foremost in this, and the first of her new crop, we suppose, must begin to come to market about this time.

These facts should at least assist operators cautious and prevent their pushing matters to extremes. It is very probable that many who, last August, when No. 2 spring wheat was selling in Chicago at 85c per bu, were certain it would decline to 75c, have lately been buyers there at $1.30 feeling equally certain of an advance to $1.40. When a great staple like wheat has been abnormally depressed, it reaches on the reaction extreme figures in the opposite direction and *vice versa*. It is not many years since No. 1 spring was forced in this market up to $3.10 per bu, when the reaction began it did not stop till $1.20 was reached. In the spring of 1865, wheat declined to 88s in the English markets; when the advance began, it did not stop till 75s was reached. These things are not to be forgotten in considering the future of the situation, which suggest prudent, conservative action, in the expectation that fluctuations will be frequent, and on many occasions without apparent cause.—*New York Financial Chronicle.*

Chicago Seed Market.

Timothy seed was in moderate request, but the offerings were fair and all consignments were not sold. Sales of prime timothy were made at $1.85, with a high grade of prime at $1.90. Sales of good were made at $1.75a1.80. For clover the demand continues equal to the supply and prices were firm. Sales ranged at $8 90a9.10 for fair to prime; for the lower grades prices range at $7a7.50 for poor to common. Choice quotable at about $9.20a9.25. There was some poor flax sold at $1.25; good to prime scarce and firm at $1.85a1.65. Hungarian nominal at $1a65, and millet at 60a70c, as to quality. Buckwheat, 85c for new and 70a75c for old.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, February 2, 1876.

FLOUR—Demand light; holders firm; common to choice western shipping extras, $5.25a6.75; Minnesota extra $6@7.75; other patents $6.90@7.25.

GRAIN—Wheat active firm and higher, closing easier; No. 2 Chicago $1.25¾ cash; $1.27¾ March; sales at $1.26@1.26¾ March; $1.29¼ April; No. 3 $1.15¾@1.17. Corn dull, weak and lower; 42c cash; 41¾c bid February; 42¾c bid March; 44¾c May. Oats dull, weak and lower; 29c cash and prices a shade lower; 35¼c bid cash; 35¾ March. Rye dull and lower at 69c. Barley dull at 60¾c.

PROVISIONS—Pork active, but lower and unsettled; $15.80@15.85 cash; $15.90 April. Lard $10.50@10.60 cash; $10.67½@10.70 March; $10.80@10.82½ April. Bulk meats firm; shoulders 5¾c; short rib 8¾c; short clear 8¾c, all boxed.

WHISKY—Dull at 96c.

On Call Board wheat closed unchanged and firmer; $1.25¾ February; $1.27¾@1.27¾ March. Corn unchanged. Oats unchanged. Pork firm and higher; $16.10@16.12½ March; $16.32½ April. Lard firmer and a shade higher; $10.92½ March.

New York.

NEW YORK, February 2.—Flour unsettled; receipts 13,000 bbls; superfine western and State $5.40@5.75; common to good $5.75@6; good to choice $6.05@6.20; white wheat extra Ohio $6.30@6.80; St. Louis $5.90@6.85. Rye flour quiet at $4.50@5.20. Corn meal dull; western $3.90@4.15. Wheat unsettled and lower; receipts 24,000 bushels; ungraded spring $1.37; No. 3 Northwest store $1.35; No. 2 Milwaukee store $1.42. Rye quiet; western $1@85c. Barley dull; Malt firm. Corn closed steady; prices unchanged; receipts 54,000 bushels. Oats quiet; receipts 41,000 bushels; mixed western 36@37c; white do, 39@40c. Hay, Hops and Coffee unchanged. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 9¼@9¾c; prime 9¾c. Molasses and Rice dull. Tallow steady; 8¾@8¾c. Rosin easier. Turpentine heavy at 44c. Eggs nominal at 28@33c. Pork; unInspected $16.75@16.90. Beef quiet and unchanged. Middles dull and heavy; long clear western 8¾c; city 8¾@9¼c. Lard dull; $10.97½@11. Butter dull; western 12@30c. Cheese firm at 7¾@14½c. Whisky $1.08.

Foreign.

LONDON, February 2.—Refined petroleum 15¼@15¾d.

ANTWERP, February 2.—Refined petroleum 49f.

LIVERPOOL, February 2.—Cotton dull and easier; sales 5,000 bales; speculators and export 1,000; American 5,000. Breadstuffs steady. Receipts of wheat for three days 23,000 quarters; American 13,000. California wheat average 10s 6d@10s 9d; do club 10s 8d@11s 3d; red western spring 10s 8d@10s 9d; winter 10s 8d@11s. Flour 23s@26s. Corn 30s@32s. Oats 24s@25s. Barley 31s. Pork 67s. Turpentine 32s. Refined petroleum 17d; spirits 11d.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, February 2.—Cotton firm; middling 11¾c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand; western red $1.48@1.47; No. 2 winter $1.50@1.51. Corn in fair demand and market firm; mixed car on track 42c; do, shelled 42¾c. Oats firmer; mixed on track 36@38c. Rye dull; No. 1 80c. Barley dull; good to prime western spring 60@65c. Provisions quiet. Pork held at $16.75, $16.50 offered. Lard dull; prime steam 10½c. Bulk meats dull; 6¾, 8¾, 8¾@8½c. Bacon dull and nominal. Whisky: demand fair and market firm; $1.05.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, February 2.—Flour firm; extra $5@5.25; Minnesota family $6.25@6.50; Wisconsin do $7. Wheat in limited request and prices unchanged. Rye 78@79c on car. Corn dull; yellow 56@56½c; mixed 55½@56c. Oats firmer, white 46@50c; dark mixed 37c. Butter quiet; New York and Bradford county extra 26@28c; firsts 22@25c; western extra 23@25c; firsts 20@22c. Cheese firm at 13¾@14¼c. Eggs in light demand at 1462?c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, February 2.—Flour quiet and firm at $5.75@6; double $6.50@6.75; treble $6.90@7.70. Corn steady at 55@56c. Oats dull; St. Louis 48@56c. Pork dull; $17.50. Lard dull; tierce 11@11½c. Bulk meats dull; shoulders 6c; clear 10½c; clear 10½c. Coffee dull; Rio cargoes ordinary to prime 18¾@20¾c gold. Sugar firm; inferior 8@8¾c; common to good common 7@7¼c. Molasses dull; common 30@32½c; fair 35@37c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, February 2.—Flour steady. Wheat firm; No. 2 white Wabash held at $1.46; No. 2 white Michigan $1.37; extra white Michigan $1.32; amber Michigan $1.46¾; No. 2 Kansas red $1.48. Corn firm; high mixed 43¾c; No. 2 spot 43c; rejected 42¾c. Oats firm; No. 2 36¾c; white 41¾c; rejected 32c.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, February 2.—Cotton dull and lower; middling 12c. Flour in fair demand. Wheat dull; No. 2 red fall $1.46¾. Corn steady at 36c. Oats firm; No. 2 34½c. Rye firm at 69c. Barley dull; choice Minnesota 95c. Whisky quiet at $1.06. Pork dull at $16.25. Bacon firm at 7¾@8¾c. Lard dull at 10¾c.

Louisville.

...VILLE, February 2.—Cotton dull and ...ing 12c. Flour dull; extra $5.50@6. Corn dull; 41c. Rye 80@85c. Pork unchanged. Bacon ...ed dull and nominal.

...MIL... unchanged. Milwaukee $1.38, steady; No. 2 nominal. 2 33¾c. Rye dull; No. 1 nominal; No. 2 spring 76c; No. ...

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, February 2.—Cotton quiet and ... 1,200 bales; receipts 1,800 bales; shipments 4,... bales. Flour firm; choice family $5.25@5.50. Corn steady; 47@49c. Oats firm; 48@54c. Lard firm; prices 11¾@12c; keg 12@12½c. Bulk meats quiet at 7, 9¼@9¾c. Pork firm; $15.75@16.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, February 2.—Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee $1.35; No. 2 $1.30; No. 1 white Michigan $1.42; extra white Michigan $1.45. Corn unchanged.

Boston.

BOSTON, February 2.—Flour: demand limited. Corn steady; mixed and yellow 45@46c. Oats dull; No. 1 and No. 2 white 36@38c.

Wilmington.

WILMINGTON, February 2.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 40c.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, February 2.—Beeves: receipts 1,250 head, making 8,620 for four days, against 8,330 same time last week; market extremely dull and prices no better for boiling; for choice corn fat oxen, 5¾@c; ordinary to prime steers 5¾@10¾c; extra and fancy 11@11½c; good western steers of 1,400 to 1,500 lbs alive at 10¼@10½c. Sheep: receipts 2,930 head, making 9,150 for four days, against 14,940 the same time last week; market dull, weak and unchanged; prices slow; sales at 4½@6¾c for poor to prime; 6¾@7c for extra and fancy, the latter for a car load Ohio wethers of 123 lbs. Swine: receipts 3,900 head, making 1,200 for four days, against 13,180 same time last week; weather soft and market exceptionally weak at $6.40@6.50 per 100 lbs.

BUFFALO, February 2.—Cattle: receipts 1,292 head; total for the week 7,497; no sales to-day; fresh arrivals consigned through; 35 cars held for shipment, which leave the yards bare of stock. Sheep and lambs: receipts 3,900 head; total for the week 14,600 head; market slow, and prices weak; sales of 3 cars fair to good sheep at $4.80@5.20; 1 car of stockers, averaging 78 lbs, $4.75; 7 cars unsold. Hogs: receipts 1,450 head; total for the week 4,950 head; market slow; sales of 2 cars good 190 lbs Yorkers at $6.25; 4 cars light and 2 cars heavy unsold.

CHICAGO, February 2.—Cattle: receipts 1,340 head; shipments 2,000; market dull and unchanged; sales stockers and fair steers at $3@4.20. Hogs: receipts 10,000 head; shipments 2,000; market dull, weak, and 5@10c lower; best shipping $6.30@6.75; fair to good $6.05@6.20; medium to good heavy $5.75@6. Sheep: receipts 350 head; market quiet and firm for best.

ALBANY, February 2.—Cattle: sales for the week 1,700 head; prices a shade firmer; sheep 10c lower; receipts 47 loads; 14 loads left without demand; common to fair 4@5c; fair to good 5@6c; extra Texas 6@7c; lambs $7@8.50. Sheep 11 loads unsold. W. Howgate's shipping: 50 bulls 2 pages, Telegraph; 38 bags 2 nuts, R Dickey & Co; 5 bbls starch, P Duff & Son; lot b hides, E Zeigler; 10 bbls lard, S Gwynn; 100 bags oats, Langenheim & S; 23 tubs butter, Head, Pratt & Co; 5 bbls ... Atwell & Co; 4 tubs bolts, F M Hazlett; 3 bdls ... 3 bbls pallets, 14 ... hams, Rea, H & Co; lot mdse, Kelly & J; 1 box books, Halliday & Co; 1 case crackers, E Maginn; 1 bbl cast, Cassidy & Co; 1 bbl apples, Valley M Depot; 1 spg bottom bed, G Noble.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.—1 car potatoes, 11 bf bbls eggs, S Merrill; 1 car oats, 1 do hay, Hoffman & Co; 1 car do, Hoffman & Co; 1 do, Vangorder & S; 30 tubs do, 2 bdls do, 1 bbl eggs, Graff Bros; 1 do, 1 box butter, Steel, T & Co; 7 do, Whitmore & W; 1 do, 1 bbl eggs, J H Lytle; 1 car hay, J Rose; 1 do, Lahr & McKallip; 1 do potatoes 3 barrels apples, Whitmore & Co; 12 do, Bigham; 1 do, 10 bf eggs; 1 tub butter, J F Whitehead; 20 tubs do 3 kgs do 2 bbls eggs, Veigh, M & Co; 19 bdls leather, W E Schmertz; 5 bbls butter, Head & McK; 10 pkgs pickles, J F Whitehead; 20 pkgs o meal 1 car flour, T C Jenkins; 1 bbl whisky, Harris & E; 1 car spelter, Byers, McC & Co; 1 do middlings, J M Post; 2 do p lead, Fahnestock W & Co.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—1 car staves, J M Hemphill; 1 do, W League; 1 do, H Cordier; 1 do 9 empty, J W Drape; 1 car shingles, Hogg & Co; 1 car meal, R H Gibson; 24 bbls apples, J Herbert; 30 hides, Lippe & H; 4 pkgs sundz, H T Price; 1 pkg 1 car, J W Drape; 1 car shingles, Hogg & Co; 1 car bulk and 15¾ c in bbls; city naphtha 14c in shipping order. Refined in bbls quoted at 24¾c for cases; cases at 25@25½c; at Philadelphia, refined 25¾c and at Baltimore 25¾c.

TITUSVILLE, February 2.—Petroleum nominally unchanged; $2.25 bbl.

ROUSEVILLE, February 2.—Petroleum quiet and dull; held at $3.15; no business.

TIDIOUTE, February 2.—Petroleum quiet; held at about $3.75c.

PARKERS, February 2.—Petroleum unsettled; United $3.18¾ bid; shipment about $3.35.

PHILADELPHIA, February 2.—Petroleum: S. W. 24½c; crude 12½c; cases 30c; market dull.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, February 2.—Cotton quiet; 12¾@13c; futures closed steady; February 13¼c; March 13.5-16@13 31-32c; April 13 3-32@13 7-16c; May 13¾c.

MOBILE, February 2.—Cotton weak and irregular; middlings 12c; stock 71,495 bales; week's net receipts 1,445; sales 4,300; exports to Great Britain 6,492; channel 2,025; continent 3,150; coastwise 2,193.

CHARLESTON, February 2.—Cotton dull and nominal; middlings 12¾@12¾c; stock 82,897 bales; week's net receipts 9,815; sales 3,350; exports to Great Britain 6,913; channel 950; continent 1,316; coastwise 1,949.

SAVANNAH, February 2.—Cotton dull and lower; middlings 12¾c; stock 65,883 bales; week's net receipts 12,051; sales 3,000; exports to Great Britain 16,871; coastwise 2,652, continent 2,300.

GALVESTON, February 2.—Cotton nominal; middlings 12c; stock 97,222 bales; week's net receipts 12,260; gross 12,539; sales 77,320; exports to Great Britain 13,193; continent 2,576; coast 3,887; France 4,631; channel 500.

Wool.

PHILADELPHIA, February 2.—Wool in fair demand; Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia X X and above, 46@48c; X 44@46c; medium 42@44c; coarse extra 38@39c; New York, Michigan, Indiana and Western fine 39@42c; medium 42@44c; coarse fine 43@45c; coarse 38@40c; do. unwashed 37c; Canada combing 52½c; fine unwashed 25@26c; coarse and medium unwashed 28@31c; pulled extra 40@42c; extra merino pulled 33@35c; No. 1 super 33@37c; Texas fine and medium 29@32c; do, coarse 17@20c.

NEW YORK, February 2.—Business is moderate in all departments, except leading makes of cotton goods and prints, which are in good demand and firm. Dress goods are more active. Cotton goods are in fair request. Fine grade cassimeres are in moderate demand. Cotton hosiery continues active. Pepperell pique sheetings are advanced.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.—80 bxs soap, Thompson & Jenkins; 1 car wheat, Marshall, K & Co; 2 cars staves and heading, C Wolf; 1 car do, H F Wedell; 2 do o corn, D G Stewart; 1 do do, Young & Co; 1 car do, Jenkins Bro; 1 do, D Wallace; 1 do do, Reed, R Knox; 1 do do, Watt, L & Co; 2 do staves and heading, A Depp; 2 do clay, Hussey, Wells; 1 do w boards, R Sellers; 1 do flour and grain, Kell & Ri; 1 do hay, Reed & McC; 50 bbls whisky, J McDonald; 31 do, F Kiser; 10 bbls starch, W A Howgate; 50 bdls paper, Telegraph; 38 bags p nuts, R Dickey & Co; 5 bbls starch, P Duff & Son; lot b hides, E Zeigler; 10 bbls lard, S Gwynn; 100 bags oats, Langenheim & S; 23 tubs butter, Head, Pratt & Co; 5 bbls ... Atwell & Co; 4 tubs bolts, F M Hazlett; 3 bdls ... hams, Rea, H & Co; lot mdse, Kelly & J; 1 box books, Halliday & Co; 1 case crackers, E Maginn; 1 bbl cast, Cassidy & Co; 1 bbl apples, Valley M Depot; 1 spg bottom bed, G Noble.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.—1 car potatoes, 11 bf bbls eggs, S Merrill; 1 car oats, 1 do hay, Hoffman & Co; 1 car do, Hoffman & Co; 1 do, Vangorder & S; 30 tubs do, 2 bdls do, 1 bbl eggs, Graff Bros; 1 do, 1 box butter, Steel, T & Co; 7 do, Whitmore & W; 1 do, 1 bbl eggs, J H Lytle; 1 car hay, J Rose; 1 do, Lahr & McKallip; 1 do potatoes 3 barrels apples, Whitmore & Co; 12 do, Bigham; 1 do, 10 bf eggs; 1 tub butter, J F Whitehead; 20 tubs do 3 kgs do 2 bbls eggs, Veigh, M & Co; 19 bdls leather, W E Schmertz; 5 bbls butter, Head & McK; 10 pkgs pickles, J F Whitehead; 20 pkgs o meal 1 car flour, T C Jenkins; 1 bbl whisky, Harris & E; 1 car spelter, Byers, McC & Co; 1 do middlings, J M Post; 2 do p lead, F

HOME NEWS.

Parties who do not receive the GAZETTE by 7 A. M., are requested to notify the office, and the tardiness will be corrected at once.

Rising barometer, northwest to south winds, warmer, followed by higher temperature, and clear or partly cloudy weather, are indicated for to-day.

The Castle Shannon R. R. Extension.

The survey of the extension of the Castle Shannon narrow gauge railroad was completed yesterday as far as the new bridge at Saw Mill Run. The survey was under the direction of Chief Engineer T. P. Roberts. This completes the survey from Washington. The road will certainly be built to that point, as it has been ascertained that the grading of the road bed and laying of the rails will not cost more than $6,000 per mile.

A Light Subject.

The Gas Committee of Allegheny Councils last evening decided to ask for an appropriation of $30,000. The salary of the man employed to put up gas lamps was reduced to $2 per day. The Controller was directed to advertise for proposals for furnishing the city with gas lamps and posts. Also, for bids for the purchase of such posts as become broken during the year. Messrs. Brown, Letzkus and Wilhelm were appointed to prepare a new and stronger design for the gas posts.

Fire at Brookville.

On Thursday afternoon the brewery of Mr. Magnus Algier, situate on the south bank of Red Bank creek, at Brookville, Pa., was entirely destroyed by fire, which originated from a kettle of pitch being melted in the building. His dwelling, attached to the brewery on the west side, was saved by the excellent work of the "S. J. Marlin Hook and Ladder Company," which was on the ground a few moments after the alarm was given. The loss will amount to between $2,000 and $3,000, and is fully covered by insurance.

History of the "Movement."

A history of the temperance movement appeared yesterday. It is a neat pamphlet written by Mr. Wm. State, a ready and versatile journalist connected with the city press, and is published by Messrs. Ellis & Clark. It gives an account of the movement from its incipiency down to the present time, and concludes with a very fine and authentic sketch of the life and labors of Mr. Murphy. It is written in graphic style, and being the only official history of the movement, is accurate. It is sold for ten cents, and is something to read and enjoy now, and to be treasured among precious archives in the years to come.

The Great Movement.

The excitement over the great temperance movement is not abating, and doubtless thousands of men, women and children during this wet and sloppy weather will contract colds from which they will not recover for months by attending the meetings in shoes purchased at places where the dealers have no regard for either the health, comfort or the pockets of their patrons further than to obtain the highest possible price for their goods. If all who attend the Murphy meetings would buy their boots and shoes from R. Taggart, 129 Federal street, Allegheny, they would have no such sad experience. Mr. Taggart has adopted the system of retailing his goods at wholesale prices, and as his goods are of the best quality his patrons save from 25 cents to $2 on every purchase. Call and see his goods.

Resolutions of Respect.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the People's Savings Bank of Pittsburgh, held on the first day of February A. D., 1877, the following proceedings were ordered to be enrolled upon the minutes, and a copy thereof to be transmitted to the family of their late friend and associate: "It has pleased God to remove from us our much loved and esteemed friend, Hiram Stowe, whose kindly presence and manner won our warmest affections, and whose clear head and long experience in business gave him great weight and influence in the counsels of this board.

Although he had reached the age of four score years, when the Psalmist says, "Man's strength is but labor and sorrow, so soon passeth it away and we are gone," yet it is painful to part with him, we have endeared to us in so many ways and by so many years of pleasant association and friendly intercourse.

Resolved, That in the death of Hiram Stowe the members of this board feel that his vacant chair can never be filled by one more worthy, or whose loss will be more and in the community in which he lived, will command more respect or be worthier of imitation.

Resolved, That we sincerely condole with his family in their bereavement, and tender them our heartfelt sympathies.

From the minutes.

SIDNEY F. VON BONNHORST, Secretary.

CANDIDATES SUGGESTED.

Meetings in the Twelfth and Sixth Wards, Allegheny.

On Thursday evening the Republicans of the Twelfth ward, Allegheny, met and nominated the following candidates for the various city and ward offices: Mayor—Thomas Megraw, Walton Woolsey, Wm. C. Cooke. Alderman—W. Kreuzkamp. School Directors—A. P. Osgood, Charles Koener, V. Ludwig, Fred. Lorenz, John McKeown, Samuel Shaw. Assessor—B. F. Biber. Judge of Election—John McIntyre. Inspector—George W. Williams. Election Assessor—C. F. Marratta. Constable—Jacob Leisinger.

A suggestion meeting of the Republicans of the Sixth ward, Allegheny, was held on Thursday evening at the public school house. The following suggestions were made: Mayor—W. C. Cooke, Thomas Megraw, Walton Woolsey. Select Council—G. A. Cochran, Henry Temme; School Directors—Henry Warner, James L. McKain; Poor Director—W. F. Trimble; Assessor—John F. Knoderer, Thos. Jones, John B. Chambers; Constable—Jno. Warehain, W. Bigley, W. Quinz; Judge of Elections, Third district—Robt. Knox and Fred. Thomas.

GUARDIANS OF THE POOR.

Regular Meeting of the Board Yesterday Afternoon—Monthly Reports of Officers.

A regular meeting of the Board of Poor Guardians was held yesterday afternoon.

W. S. Bullock, Superintendent of the Farm, reported that the number of inmates on January 1st was, males, 237; females, 147; total, 384. Arrivals in January: Males, 48; females, 27; total, 75. The discharges, elopements and deaths during the month were: Males, 18; females, 13; total, 31. Number in Home February 1st: Males, 267; females, 161; total, 428. Approved.

J. Brewster, Physician of the Alms House, reported as follows: Number in Hospital January 1st, 38; received during the month, 31; discharged, 15; died, 5, in hospital January 31st, 49, received medical attention, 69; births during the month, 1. There was one death from smallpox.

Dr. Alex. Æ McCandless reported 224 visits, and 17 office patients. Dr. Purviance reported 139 visits and 91 office patients. Dr. A. B. Chesnrown reported 73 visits and 24 office patients. Dr. McMasters reported 155 visits and 33 office patients.

The Auditing Committee reported that the accounts of Secretary Braun for November were correct.

Bills amounting to $6,201.70 were approved.

Adjourned to meet on Monday morning at 9 o'clock to finish the business of the year.

GO AND SIN NO MORE.

All the Allegheny Poor Board Deceivers Discharged.

At four o'clock yesterday afternoon Mayor Phillips held a hearing in the cases of Pat. and Bridget Moran, James and Bridget Kennedy, Martin and Rose Derkin, Pat. and Ann Roland, Pat. and Ellen McCarthy, Wm. and Margaret Lahey, Pat. and Margaret Maloney, and Pat. and Margaret Fox, all of whom were charged by Robert McGonnigle, Secretary of the Poor Board, with false pretenses in applying for and receiving relief from the Poor Fund when the men were all at work and receiving pay. After the hearing Mr. Oliver, of Lewis, Oliver & Phillips, appeared before the Mayor and requested him to discharge all the parties, as some of the worst cases had been allowed to be settled, and he thought this would serve as a lesson to these persons not to attempt anything of the kind again. Mr. McGonnigle gave his consent to the plan, whereupon all the parties were dismissed from custody. It is said that one of the defendants in this case, who has a wife and nine children, got relief from the Board when he had no work. Subsequently he got employment at Lewis, Oliver & Phillips' mill and then relinquished the $7.50 a month he was getting from the Poor Board. An information was made against him, however, and when that fact reached the ears of Mr. Lewis, one of his employers, it is said he was discharged. Now he is out of employment and can't get relief. If this story is true, and it was told to the writer as correct, the man is suffering for an offense he did not commit and should be reinstated.

Boston Brown Bread, fresh twice a week, at 18 Fifth avenue.

Black were his teeth;
Vile was his breath;
His gums decayed
A foul breath made;
It simply did to this amount
He did *not* use the SOZODONT.

THE CARE OF THE POOR.

Session of the Allegheny Poor Guardians Last Night.

A regular meeting of the Allegheny Board of Poor Directors was held last evening. A communication was received from Controller Brown, reporting that the board has a balance of $800 still on hand. Secretary McGonnigle submitted a lengthy report in regard to the discovery made during the past month that a large number of parties in the Ninth ward had been receiving relief from the Board when they were not entitled to it, as most of them had been employed at Lawis, Oliver & Phillips mills. Mr. McGonnigle recommended that H. K. Tyler be regularly engaged to visit all applicants for relief, as he thought the Board would save money by so doing. He also reported that the total amount of cash expended during the past month was $1,599.66, and that $634.37 worth of coal and $251.30 worth of shoes had been given out. $584.70 was collected for boarding paupers, and $18.20 given out was returned by Ninth ward applicants. The report was received and the action of the Secretary in regard to the Ninth ward applicants for relief was approved.

Steward Grubbs reported that there were 271 inmates in the Home on January 1st. During the month 32 were admitted and 17 were discharged and died, leaving 286 inmates on January 31st.

Bills to the amount of $3,700 were approved. The Finance Committee was authorized to borrow $4,000 to pay all bills. The question of fixing the salaries of the officers and employes of the Board was taken up, and none were changed except the following: Physician of Eastern District, $600 per annum; Physician of Western District, $400 per annum. The Chaplain's pay was increased to $250 per annum, and the Solicitor's reduced to $150 per annum. It was agreed to meet on Monday afternoon at five o'clock to organize for the year and elect the officers of the Board. Mr. H. K. Tyler was elected Inspector to visit all applicants for relief. His salary was fixed at $1.50 per day. On motion $700 were appropriated for out-door relief for the month of February. A communication from John Voegtly, Jr., in relation to the purchase of some lots at the old Poor Farm, was referred to the Committee on Old Farm.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS.

Organization of Police, Survey, and City Property Committees—Regular Business Transacted.

Police.

A meeting of the Police Committee was held yesterday afternoon for organization and the transaction of regular business.

After calling the roll by Mr. Morrow, nominations for chairman were made.

Messrs. John N. Neeb and P. Foley were nominated. Before the completion of the election, Mr. Neeb, on motion of Mr. John O'Neill, was elected Chairman by acclamation.

The rules and regulations governing the committee last year were adopted.

On motion of Mr. Thomson the chair was authorized to appoint the special and standing sub-committees.

Messrs. W. W. Thomson, P. Foley and J. G. McCandless were appointed the special committee on appropriations.

The report of the Mayor's office business, as published yesterday, was presented and approved.

The Mayor reported the following vacancies on the force: Dismissed—Lewis Kramer, James Barr, John Krank, H. P. Brinker. Resigned—Thomas J. Evans. John McDonald.

The following appointments on the force by the Mayor were also reported. Henry Best, Patrick Fay, Daniel Bonahan, Samuel D. Hughes, Wm. J. Rose. Patrick Fay being the only one present, owing to a misapprehension as to the time of meeting of the committee, he was the only one approved.

The pay roll for January amounting to $17,348.38 was approved. The special pay roll amounting to $179 30 was also approved.

A number of bills were referred to appropriate committees.

The committee will meet on the second day of each month at 7:30 P. M.

Adjourned.

Survey Committee.

The Survey Committee met in the City Clerk's office at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Mr. Aull was elected chairman by acclamation.

The City Engineer nominated E. M. Bigelow as chief of the survey corps, and on motion of Mr. Ford the nomination was confirmed.

A communication from Geo. B. Miller, objecting to the plan of streets laid out by D. H. Froelich, was received and filed.

A petition for a change of location of grade of Fisk street was received and filed; also, same action with a petition for change of location of Fifty-first street, from Penn avenue to Liberty street. An ordinance in accordance with the latter petition was ordered.

The pay roll, amounting to $388, was approved.

On motion of Mr. Fox, it was decided to ask for an appropriation of $5,500 for the ensuing year.

The regular day of meeting was fixed for the 21 of each month.

Adjourned.

City Property.

The City Property Committee met, and organized by the election, by acclamation, of Mr. Hunter as chairman.

Messrs. Neeb, Barckley and Kirchner were appointed a Committee on Appropriations.

The present employes of City Hall were, on motion of Mr. Neeb, continued for the ensuing year.

The pay-roll for January, amounting to $370, was approved.

All bills were referred to sub-committees.

Adjourned.

AND AGAIN.

A Letter From Chief Hartzell in Reply to the Mayor's Analysis — Roger O'Mara Tells His Story — Explaining the Money Matter in an Affidavit.

The differences of opinion in the police matters are not yet settled, as they will not be until a judicial investigation is held. Yesterday the Mayor's opinion of Major Hartzell's last statement was published. In answer to it the Major writes the following:

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Mayor McCarthy insists upon blackening my character for an evident purpose. The charge made against me, inspired by Roger O'Mara, (as I have good reason to believe) of appropriating to my own use money ($29.25) "belonging to another party," placed in my custody as Mayor's Clerk, no one better knows than the Mayor himself could not at any time have been sustained. The demand was ever made for the money by the person to whom it belonged, and from whom it was alleged to have been stolen. No information was made in the case, but the money was held until the rightful owner would appear. He has never appeared. The money is now in the hands of Miss Emma A. Johnson, of First avenue, from whom it was originally obtained. This disposition may not suit Roger O'Mara nor the Mayor, but in this instance I do not consult their wishes.

WILL. M. HARTZELL.

Pittsburgh, February 2, 1877.

ROGY HAS A WORD.

Last evening Detective Roger O'Mara made the following statement before Alderman Black:

COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, } ss.
CITY OF PITTSBURGH. }

Before James Black, an Alderman in and for the city of Pittsburgh, came Roger O'Mara, who, being duly sworn according to law, deposes and says: That in the month of October or November, 1875, the sum of twenty-nine dollars and twenty-five cents ($29.25) was placed in my hands by Emma Johnson, for the purpose of discovering the owner and returning it to him. I brought it to the Mayor's office. The money was placed in the hands of Wm. M. Hartzell, Mayor's Clerk, for safe keeping, and by him placed in an envelope and sealed. I gave it to Mr. Hartzell in his official capacity as the Mayor's Clerk. After the lapse of a year, failing to find the owner, I spoke to the Mayor as to what should be done with it. He said to return it to the party who gave it to me, that as the owner had not been found, that was the party to give it to. I then spoke to Clerk Metzgar about it, and he replied he did not know anything about it, but supposed the money was in the safe. I am credibly informed that Mr. Metzgar spoke to Mr. Hartzell in regard to the money, when Mr. Hartzell came to me and said: "You get me a receipt and I will pay the money." I got the receipt from Emma Johnson and produced it to him. He (Hartzell) then said: "Keep it for three or four days, and I will pay it." I again produced the receipt. He then said: "I have got to pay $80; keep the receipt and I will pay you on Monday." Monday came and he did not pay it. I then gave the receipt back to Emma Johnson, and reported the fact to the Mayor.

ROGER O'MARA.

Sworn to, before me, this 2nd day of February, 1877. JAS. BLACK,
Alderman.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 2, 1877.

I have read the affidavit of Roger O'Mara, and, as far as it refers to me, it is correct.

The judicial investigation of the charge against Mr. O'Mara will be made on Monday, in the course of which it is likely all the now clouded questions will be cleared.

Help for the Weak, nervous, and debilitated; chronic and painful diseases cured without medicine. Electric Belts and other appliances, all about them, and how to distinguish the genuine from the spurious. Pamphlet particulars, mailed free. Book, with [illegible] GALVANIC Co., Address PULVERMACHER, 292 Vine street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Organization Last Night—Election of Officers—Two Additional Assistant Inspectors Elected.

A special meeting of the Board of Health was held last evening for the purpose of organizing for 1877. The credentials of the new members, Jared M. Brush, W. W. Logan and T. P. Graham, were presented, and the gentlemen named admitted.

Jacob F. Slagle, Esq., was unanimously elected President, Dr. W. J. Asdale, Secretary and Dr. Addison Arthurs, Treasurer.

For Solicitor H. H. McCormick, Esq., was nominated by Dr. Asdale.

Dr. Arthurs nominated ——McEntosh, Esq., claiming that Mr. McCormick having a good practice outside as well as being U. S. District Attorney, didn't need the office longer, while Mr. McEntosh was himself an excellent man. Mr. McCormick was elected, however, without difficulty.

Before electing Inspectors Dr. McCann moved that the number of inspectors be increased from three to six. Mr. Brush thought it better to go slow until it was ascertained what appropriation could be obtained. There had already been a good deal of complaint about the expense of the Board.

Dr. McCann said that the business was so large at present that three inspectors could not do it. The streets were never in such condition as now, and there being a contagious disease prevalent, he thought the three additional inspectors should be elected.

Health Officer Gray read the regulations of the Board, adopted more than a year ago, providing for the election of only three inspectors.

Dr. Arthurs thought three inspectors could do the work, and it was better that money be expended in other ways than in paying six inspectors.

Dr. McCann moved that the regulations providing for the election of only three inspectors be changed.

Several other members were also favorable to an increase.

As the regulations provided for the appointment of additional inspectors in case of necessity, Dr. McCann withdrew his motion. The Board then proceeded to elect three inspectors. The following persons were put in nomination: J. J. Lawson, Frank C. O'Brien, George Chambers, W. C. McCord, Thomas Fording, James G. Hunter, A. Morlatt, Frank Losekamm. Messrs. J. J. Lawson, Thomas Fording and James G. Hunter were elected. These are the old inspectors.

Dr. McCann moved that three assistant inspectors be appointed. Dr. Asdale seconded the motion. The question of having more inspectors was then discussed at length. Several gentlemen considered that in the present embarrassed condition of the city it was not well to make greater expenditures.

Dr. McCann insisted upon his motion, claiming that if the work was worth doing at all, it was worth doing well.

A vote being taken on the motion resulted in a tie, President Slagle giving the deciding vote in the negative.

The salary of the Solicitor was fixed at $400 and that of the Inspectors at $800 per annum, and Assistant Inspectors at $50 per month.

Dr. Thomas moved that the vote on the salary question be reconsidered. Carried. Dr. Thomas then moved that the salaries be cut down ten per cent. The motion, after discussion, was lost, and the salaries again fixed at the sums named.

Mr. Brush rose and offered a formal motion for the appointment of an additional inspector for one or two months.

Dr. McCann moved to amend by making it two temporary inspectors instead of one. The amendment was accepted by Mr. Brush, and the motion was adopted.

F. C. O'Brien was elected on the first ballot, and W. C. McCord on the third ballot.

President Slagle re-appointed the committees of last year, Mr. Logan taking the place of Mr. Backofen on the Sanitary and Printing Committees.

It was decided to meet on the second and fourth Fridays of each month, at 7:30 o'clock P. M.

Adjourned.

BREVITIES.

····The ground-hog failed to catch even a glimpse of his shadow.

····The county buildings are now insured to the amount of $62,000 at the rate of one per cent. for three years.

····Keeling & Co. placed the dummy engine on their coal railway on Twenty-first street, South Side yesterday.

····The Washington, Pa., *Review and Examiner* was sold on Thursday to Andrew Hopkins, of that place, for $8,575.

····The Allegheny river rose at the rate of about ten inches an hour last evening. The ice gorges up the river still remained fast.

····A pickpocket relieved David Upton of his pocketbook containing $8.50 at the Fifteenth street Passenger Depot, Thursday evening,

····It is reported that the saloon keepers of Pittsburgh and Allegheny offered Murphy, the temperance man, $15,000 to leave the cities.—*Evening Post.*

····Lieutenant Hagar reached the city between seven and eight o'clock last evening, with Walter B. Hellen, the defaulting cashier of the St. Clair Hotel.

····Eleven new cases of small-pox were reported in Allegheny yesterday, making over eighty in the city. The hospital at Claremont does not contain a patient.

····William Coates, mate of the steamer Charley McDonald, is reported to have been drowned at Cairo. A telegram to that effect was received in the city yesterday.

····The citizens of the Sixth ward, Allegheny, meet in their school house to-night to advocate the election of Municipal officers by the people, and a reduction of their salaries.

····The Coroner is having a bill prepared for submission to the present Legislature authorizing the payment of his legitimate travelling expenses, in the discharge of the duties of his office.

····A horse and wagon driven by Amos Hill, while crossing Carson street at Fifteenth street knocked down and ran over George English, a boy ten years of age, inflicting painful but not dangerous injuries.

····During Thursday night the jewelry store of R. J. Smith No. 203 Fifth avenue, near High street, was entered by thieves and five or six clocks, some plated ware, a number of watch chains and other articles taken.

····The Allegheny Finance Committee will meet on Tuesday evening to prepare the appropriation ordinance and fix the amount of taxes necessary to be levied to meet the expenses of the city until April 1st, 1878.

····The Committee on the Fire Department of Allegheny Councils will meet on Monday evening to award the contract for a new steam fire engine to replace the steamer at present used by the Gen. Grant company.

····W. H. N. Carter, accused of false pretenses in giving checks on banks where he had no funds, was given a hearing before the Mayor last evening, and committed for trial on two charges. It will be remembered that he was arrested a week or two ago, but promised to make the checks good. He has received the February number of William Semple's *Ladies' Journal*. In addition to its complete fashion reports, embracing descriptions of all the latest styles of dress and dress goods, it contains superior engravings of goods offered for sale at Mr. Semple's mammoth establishment. The *Ladies' Journal* has become a household necessity in many families.

····George W. Wilson, of Noblestown, was severely injured at that place on Thursday by a fall of coal while working in the mines of the National Coal Company. He sustained a compound fracture of the left leg, and a fracture of the left arm. He was brought to this city and taken to the Homeopathic hospital, where his wounds were dressed by Drs. Ramage and Sipe. Wilson's parents reside in Kittanning.

····The following patents were issued to inventors in this city and vicinity for the week ending February 2, 1877, furnished this paper by Cox & Cox, Solicitors, Washington, D. C.: C. Jacoby, sawing steel railroad rails; L. Rider, grate bars; J. Johnston, hook eyes; E. Rahninger, bottle register; E. Barns, scoops; W. Barr, punch alarm; G. Eberhard, harness trimmings; C. King, dental pluggers; W. Jones, Braddocks, compressing blocks while casting.

····Messrs. Simpson Horne, C. W. Batchelor, George T. Miller and John F. Dravo, the gentlemen representing the Coal Exchange, who succeeded in securing a revocation of the order directing the collection of the enrollment tax on barges, &c., arrived home from Washington yesterday. They speak in warm terms of the courtesies and liberal views of all the officials with whom they had occasion to confer, and express themselves as under obligations to Senator Cameron, and also Don Cameron, Secretary of War, for special official favors.

PERSONAL.

***Judge Kirkpatrick will deliver his lecture on European observations next Friday evening in the East Liberty Presbyterian church.

***Mr. John Neeb, the genial City Hall reporter of the *Freiheits Freund*, and member of Council from the Third ward, was yesterday elected Chairman of the Police Committee, one of the most important committees of Councils.

Our Readers Should Visit

Dabbs' fine photograph rooms of this city whether they wish pictures or not, if only to see what splendid pictures are made where the best skill and most improved facilities are used. Mr. Dabbs' business has been very successful the past year, and he has been able to add many important improvements, besides renovating and frescoing his entire rooms, making them by far the most attractive in the country.

Elegant Parlor Suits

A very excellent and cheap assortment of the latest styles of furniture, at the lowest prices in the city at James Milliken & Co.'s, 59 Smithfield street.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

The Citizens Committee of Twenty-five.

Non-Partisan Politicians—Candidates for Mayor, Treasurer, and Controller Nominated—An Address to Taxpayers—The Platform Adopted.

The committee appointed at the citizens meeting held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, Thursday, to nominate candidates for the various city offices to be voted for at the ensuing election, met yesterday and discharged the duties of their appointment. Mr. Frank Sellers occupied the chair, and Mr. Jos. D. Weeks officiated as Secretary.

The Secretary at the request of the Chairman stated the object of the meeting, and by what authority the committee acted, when the roll was called and it was found that twenty of the twenty-five members of the committee were present.

The Chairman, before proceeding to business, announced that reporters had been admitted to the meeting and he hoped that no harsh or unkind language would be used by any member of the committee toward or concerning any person whose name might be brought before the meeting as a candidate for either of the offices to be filled, and further requested the reporters, as a special favor, if any such language should be used, to omit it from their reports.

THE WORK BEGINS.

The committee being ready for business, Robert Arthurs moved to proceed at once with the nominations, and taking his motion for granted, said he would repeat the names of a citizens ticket nominated by him at the citizens meeting Thursday, as follows: Gen. J. K. Moorhead for Mayor, Geo. I. Whitney for Treasurer, and F. Rahm for Controller.

Mr. Fallensbee said it was useless to put Mr. Rahm's name on the ticket, as that gentleman before the meeting announced that he would not run.

Mr. Arthurs thought he would serve, as his name had been before the meeting the day previous, and he had not as yet positively declined.

Mr. W. G. Johnston moved that nominations for each office be made separately, which motion, after a brief discussion, was adopted.

NOMINATIONS FOR MAYOR.

Gen. J. K. Moorehead, John R. McCune and Charles W. Batchelor were then placed in nomination for Mayor.

Mr. Coleman thought it advisable to ascertain whether Mr. McCune would stand if nominated.

Mr. Johnston said that he had spoken to Mr. McCune some weeks since on the subject, and that gentleman informed him that it would be time sufficent to consider the matter after the regular nominations were made.

Mr. Arthurs though Mr. McCune was in the same position with Mr. Rahm, that he was not seeking a nomination, but if tendered him he would accept it.

Mr. John Moorehead moved the appointment of a committee of three to wait on Mr. McCune and request him to pledge our nominees to economical reform, reduction of all the incidental expenses of their several offices by which we are satisfied an annual expenditure of fully $100,000 can be saved.

Mr. Fallensbee said the salary and perquisites of the city treasurer are enormous; that the special act, April 18, 1873, was an atrocious outrage on the taxpayers, having been passed at Harrisburg without even being printed or notice of it being given in a single taxpayer, and it ought to be promptly repealed. This act charges the taxpayers $20,000 annually for the especial benefit of the Treasurer.

Resolved, That all acts of Assembly fixing salaries beyond the control of the Councils should be repealed, and City Councils should reduce them about 50 per cent. of their present amount.

Resolved, That official salaries should be merely compensatory for services rendered, and not fixed with a view to reimburse successful candidates for electioneering expenses, or for contributing funds to maintain party organization; and it is the sense of this committee that the candidates just nominated pledge themselves to serve for the following salaries, viz.: For Mayor, $3,000; Treasurer, $3,000; Controller, $2,500; and to consent to any legislation or modification of city ordinances necessary to this end; and that all perquisites now accruing to these offices shall hereafter accrue to the city treasury.

Resolved, That a committee of five be selected from among our citizens to prepare a draft for a new charter, with a view to a radical retrenchment and reform in our city government, and that all persons shall report on or before April 1, to a meeting of citizens to be called by the chairman of this committee.

The fourth resolution was the cause of considerable discussion. There was a feeling manifested to increase the salaries of the several offices above the amounts named in the resolution. Mr. Wood moved to add one thousand dollars to each of them. Mr. Fallansbee moved to strike out all the figures, but neither amendment was acceptable to the committee and both were defeated.

Mr. Johnston moved that the nomination for Treasurer be restricted to a Democrat, and that the names of all Republicans be withdrawn from the list placed in nomination.

The names of R. E. Breed and W. N. Riddle were then withdrawn, and the committee proceeded to vote.

Pending the vote Mr. Johnston moved that a committee be appointed to wait on the Democrats outside, but the motion was withdrawn. The vote was announced, and Mr. Frank Sellers having received 13 out of the 20 votes cast, his nomination was made unanimous.

FOR CONTROLLER.

The nomination of a candidate for City Controller being next in order, the following named gentlemen were placed in nomination: Matthew Bigger, Frank Rahm, Springer Harbaugh, W. G. McCandless, Michael Bergel, C. W. Batchelor and Major J. F. Denniston.

Dr. Wood said he had some reluctance in making any suggestions to the committee, but he thought the South Side should be represented on the ticket, and Mr. Bigger, Cashier of the South Side Savings Bank, was an excellent man.

Judge Mellon thought that as Springer Harbaugh had a good office now, he ought to be satisfied.

Mr. Sellers suggested that he might resign.

Judge Mellon, however, thought he could hardly give up a certainty for an uncertainty.

Mr. W. G. Johnston thought that Mr. Rahm's name should be withdrawn, as he had asssured him positively in the morning that he would not serve in any office.

Mr. G. Fallansbee said he would take the responsibility of withdrawing his name, and it was withdrawn accordingly.

A motion was adopted that a majority of all be required to nominate.

A ballot being taken it appeared that Mr. Bigger had received but ten out of the twenty votes cast, and another ballot was taken.

Mr. Follansbee withdrew the name of R. E. Breed.

On motion all but the four highest were dropped, and a second ballot was proceeded with. The four highest names, at the request of the committee, are not given here.

Mr. Bigger, having received 14 votes out of 20, was declared the unanimous nominee.

Mr. Bigham thought that the committee ought to give a specific pledge that they are favorable to the repeal of the act of April 18, 1873, allowing the City Treasurer to double all payments not made before the 1st of August. He charges ten per cent. increase, while the County Treasurer charges only five per cent. extra.

The same gentleman offered a resolution embracing the above, but subsequently withdrew it.

Mr. Johnson moved the appointment of a committee to prepare resolutions demanding a reduction of the salaries of city officers. The motion was so amended as to require the committee to prepare an address to the people, and the amendment being accepted, the resolution as amended was adopted.

Mr. Follansbee thought before adjournment that a committee ought to be appointed to wait upon the Democratic Committee below.

Mr. Bradley said this was not a Democratic meeting, and, therefore, could not see the propriety of such action.

Judge Mellon thought as an organization the committee should not meet with either of the parties.

Dr. Wood, in order to get the matter regularly before the meeting, made a motion that such a committee be appointed. The motion was seconded by Mr. Hallman, with the understanding that the committee simply inform the Democratic Committee of the nominations, and not enter into any conference with them.

This motion was unanimously adopted, a committee being appointed to inform but not to confer. The Democrats of the committee were appointed members of this sub-committee.

The chair announced the following committee to prepare an address to the citizens of Pittsburgh: W. G. Johnston, Charles Meyran, Thos. Mellon, T. J. Bigham and Alexander Laughlin.

Messrs. John Moorhead, Geo. W. Dilworth and Joseph Woodwell were appointed a committee to notify Messrs. Moorhead and Bigger of their nominations.

The committee then adjourned to meet at half-past two o'clock to hear the report of the committee on address.

THE ADDRESS.

The committee reassembled at half-past two o'clock to receive the report, when the following address was presented:

To the voters of Pittsburgh—Authorized with but few exceptions, by the exercise of your rights of suffrage, your choice in the election of those who have been found willing to descend to the strategy and strife deemed necessary to obtain the places sought for, and to the will of political organizations maintained for the benefit of the class referred to and for political traders in general. Nothing is more obvious than the folly of clinging to such organizations in matters relating to municipal management. The evils resulting from party dominations have all the while been felt, but no systematic have been the efforts to maintain control, so powerful the agencies employed, and so effectual the application of the party lash, as to almost forbid the hope of introducing any remedy.

It is not necessary that there should be any repetition of the facts relating to the abuse of official positions. You need not be told afresh of the extravagance which exists in the conduct of municipal affairs; of the lavish expenditures of public funds; of the jobbery and corruption which prevails; of fraudulent practices perpetrated for the benefit of contractors and their abettors in office. With all these matters you are already familiar; you have acquired a full knowledge of them by reason of the enormous extent to which the taxes for city purposes have swollen, and because of the unbearable burdens which have been imposed upon you.

Each year the tax will be increased in a fearful ratio. Even now the public prints inform you that in the present year the taxes you will be called upon to pay will be 50 per cent. in advance of those last year. We do not hope by this movement to effect the wholesale reforms needed in our city affairs. A thorough revision of the present legislation and existing ordinance to salaries, perquisites and contracts must be had at as early a day as possible; and especially in every ward must there be an earnest effort to obtain a better class of representatives in our councils. Entrusted and to this end we would urge upon voters the necessity of selecting none but reliable and experienced men of bussiness for such positions, and that those thus chosen make the sacrifice which the acceptance and faithfilment of such duties necessarily imposes.

If, however, men of undoubted integrity and ability, entitled to full confidence and respect, are placed at the head of our municipal affairs, we may rest assured that a vast improvement in the matters to which we have adverted, will be soon manifest. Leaks would be stopped which otherwise would engulf us in ruin, and, moreover, our industries, paralyzed almost in consequence of the large per centage added to the cost of our manufactures, when brought into competition with those of localities less highly favored by nature will have infused into them new life and energy.

By reason of duty assigned us by a meeting of business men of the city held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, on the first inst., we beg leave to present the names of gentlemen whose eminent fitness for the positions named at once be recognized, all of whom enjoy the esteem and confidence of their fellow citizens:

For Mayor—Gen. J. K. Moorhead.
For City Treasurer—Frank Sellers.
For Controller—Matthew Bigger.

The opportunity is now afforded the citizens of Pittsburgh to free themselves from the necessity of accepting nominations forced upon them by political organizations, and of sustaining a movement for the overthrow of a system so intollerant and so full of coils.

The address was adopted after a brief discussion.

THE PLATFORM.

The following resolutions, setting forth the platform on which the ticket nominated is pledged to stand, were then read:

Resolved, That we pledge our nominees to economical reform, reduction of all the incidental expenses of their several offices by which we are satisfied an annual expenditure of fully $100,000 can be saved.

Resolved, That the salary and perquisites of the city treasurer are enormous; that the special act, April 18, 1873, was an atrocious outrage on the taxpayers, having been passed at Harrisburg without even being printed or notice of it being given in a single taxpayer, and it ought to be promptly repealed. This act charges the taxpayers $20,000 annually for the especial benefit of the Treasurer.

Resolved, That all acts of Assembly fixing salaries beyond the control of the Councils should be repealed, and City Councils should reduce them about 50 per cent. of their present amount.

Resolved, That official salaries should be merely compensatory for services rendered, and not fixed with a view to reimburse successful candidates for electioneering expenses, or for contributing funds to maintain party organization; and it is the sense of this committee that the candidates just nominated pledge themselves to serve for the following salaries, viz.: For Mayor, $3,000; Treasurer, $3,000; Controller, $2,500; and to consent to any legislation or modification of city ordinances necessary to this end; and that all perquisites now accruing to these offices shall hereafter accrue to the city treasury.

Resolved, That a committee of five be selected from among our citizens to prepare a draft for a new charter, with a view to a radical retrenchment and reform in our city government, and that all persons shall report on or before April 1, to a meeting of citizens to be called by the chairman of this committee.

The sub-committee appointed to notify the candidates of their nomination were instructed to perform that duty at an early day, after which the committee adjourned to meet at half past two o'clock Wednesday afternoon.

The Democratic City Executive Committee held a meeting last night to hear the report of the committee of nine, appointed at a previous meeting to make inquiry and report as to the advisability of putting in nomination a citizens' ticket. Mr. Barr, chairman of the committee, submitted as a report the action of the citizens' meeting at the Chamber of Commerce. On motion the report was received, and the committee adjourned to meet Wednesday evening next.

HATS! HATS! HATS!

SPRING STYLES.

Fleming and Ogieve, 139 Wood Street, are as Usual the First in the Field With a Large Line of New Styles.

Messrs. Fleming & Ogieve have this day opened a large line of the most beautiful styles of Hats and Caps.

Those who have been waiting for the introduction of the spring styles are invited to call and examine the stock.

The very finest goods in this country will be found at this house.

All goods marked down to the Lowest Cash Price.

One Price System strictly adhered to.

FLEMING & OGIEVEE,
139 Wood street.

The Grand Central Hotel, New York, the largest in the city, gives its guests the choice of rooms, and offers a reduction of rates on all its floors.

MURPHY'S MOVEMENT.

Mr. Murphy Will Go to Washington City for a Few Days—The Reformer Now Receives No Salary—Meetings in and About the City—Notes of the Work.

Mr. Murphy yesterday stated that he will not leave the city on Monday, but wait a few days longer until the work is put on a more solid basis. He will then go to his home in Illinois and remain for about a week. After that he expects to go to Washington, D. C., and stay a week or ten days. He has urgent calls from a number of cities, and will probably visit a number of them this winter.

Mr. Murphy further said that he is now receiving no salary, as his contract expired last week. Since his announcement that he would take no salary he has received $70; fifty dollars of this amount was sent him by a lady, and $20 was handed to him at Library Hall. These monies he had accounted for to the Committee of the Y. M. C. T. U., and every cent he received he expected to report to them. He had, in addition to this, received through the mail a check for $50, signed "K.," and marked exclusively for his children. Upon taking the check to the First National Bank, upon which it was drawn, it was pronounced good and the money paid. Though receiving no salary he feels perfectly easy, as he has faith in his friends.

AT THE FIFTH AVENUE CHURCH.

The noon meeting at Dr. Murray's church, although the weather was extremely bad, was crowded as usual. The ladies occupied the gallery exclusively, giving up the lower portion of the house to the men. Several requests for prayer were read, and also addresses made by Mr. Murphy and others. Among those who signed the pledge and spoke were Larry Owens and John Booler, one of Larry's friends. Larry's few remarks were enthusiastically received. His friend could not speak English, but said a few words in Welsh. Mr. Murphy near the close of the meeting made mention of the fact that he was scarcely able to stand upon his feet, but he would not allow the fire to go out on the hearthstone.

Mr. Paisley announced that all requests for food, clothing, lodging, &c., should be made at headquarters, the Lincoln Club House. Any donations for destitute men should be sent to the same place.

The church at last night's meeting was again jammed, owing to the impression that Mr. Murphy would be present. Mr. George Hall presided, and addresses were made by D. I. Rose, Rev. Eccles Robinson, E. P. Long, Mr. Berry, R. S. Peabody, F. Hastings, W. R. Ford and M. W. Moorhead. There was some little dissatisfaction in the audience on account of the absence of Mr. Murphy, but still the